

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 7518. A bill for the relief of Bernice Pyke, Arthur P. Fenton, Carl E. Moore, and Clifford W. Pollock, without amendment (Rept. No. 2622). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HÉBERT:

H. R. 7758. A bill to authorize the use of part of the United States Capitol Grounds east of the Union Station for the parking of motor vehicles; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 7759. A bill to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy personnel for personal property lost as a result of the disaster at the East Base, Antarctica, on March 21, 1941; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 7760. A bill for the relief of Master Gunner Sgt. Eugene M. Martin, United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PACE:

H. R. 7761. A bill for the relief of Miss Mary Lynn Morrow, Mrs. W. A. Jones, and the estates of Maurice Jones and Mrs. Avis McDonald; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3407. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 12 members of the Young People's Society of Slippery Rock and West Liberty, Pa., opposing the selling of liquor in and around the Army camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3408. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Petition of Homer J. Slopp and 53 others, of Boyle, Kans., urging that young men in the armed forces be protected by the removal of intoxicating liquor and other vices from in and around our Army and Navy camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3409. By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa: Petition of T. A. Connolly, Connolly Drug Stores, and other citizens of Council Bluffs, Iowa, urging the passage of House bill 7432 and Senate bill 2690, introduced for the purpose of establishing a Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3410. By Mrs. NORTON: Petition of Typographical Union, No. 103, Newark, N. J., pertaining to labor relations in the Government Printing Office; to the Committee on Labor.

## SENATE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1942

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, at noonday, mid all the traffic of life's ways, we would lift our souls into the light of Thy presence. By thronging duties pressed, we, Thy servants, into whose hands has been placed the solemn trust of governance, would

in this temple of the people's hope reverently pause in a little shrine of quietness, lest we forget whose ministers we are. From the framing of laws and the forming of policies holding in their reach the woe or weal of the commonwealth, we would come amid all the shattering events and tempestuous emotions of our time to an inner sanctuary where the world's angry voices die and Thou alone art real.

In drab days of bitter loss which must be endured on the way to final victory for the right, strengthen our hearts that we faint not. In glad days of jubilation, when the forces of freedom make tyranny tremble, may our elation grow out of the sacredness of our goal of a free world. Wherever we serve in this great struggle, molding the age to come, may we be ever mindful that still stands Thine ancient sacrifice, an humble and a contrite heart. So may the words of our mouths and the meditations of our hearts be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, our strength and our Redeemer. Amen.

#### NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER

The Secretary (Edwin A. Halsey) read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D. C., November 9, 1942.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. ERNEST W. McFARLAND, a Senator from the State of Arizona, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARTER GLASS,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. McFARLAND thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, November 5, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

#### AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN AFRICA—STATEMENT AND MESSAGES BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD the statement issued on November 7 by the President regarding the American Expeditionary Force in Africa. Following the statement issued by the President I ask to have printed in the RECORD an English translation of the message in the French language broadcast by the President to the people of France on November 8; his message of November 8 to the Chief of the French State, Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain; his message of November 8 to the head of the Spanish State, Gen. Francisco Franco Bahamonde; and his message of November 8 to Gen. Antonio Oscar d'Fragoso Carmona, President of the Republic of Portugal.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement and messages were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE WHITE HOUSE REGARDING THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN AFRICA

In order to forestall an invasion of Africa by Germany and Italy, which if successful, would constitute a direct threat to America across the comparatively narrow sea from western Africa, a powerful American force, equipped with adequate weapons of modern warfare, and under American command, is today landing on the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts of the French colonies in Africa.

The landing of this American Army is being assisted by the British Navy and Air Forces, and it will, in the immediate future, be reinforced by a considerable number of divisions of the British Army.

This combined Allied force, under American command, in conjunction with the British campaign in Egypt, is designed to prevent an occupation by the Axis armies of any part of northern or western Africa, and to deny to the aggressor nations a starting point from which to launch an attack against the Atlantic coast of the Americas.

In addition, it provides an effective second front assistance to our heroic allies in Russia.

The French Government and the French people have been informed of the purpose of this expedition, and have been assured that the Allies seek no territory and have no intention of interfering with friendly French authorities in Africa.

The Government of France and the people of France and the French possessions have been requested to cooperate with and assist the American expedition in its effort to repel the German and Italian international criminals, and by so doing to liberate France and the French Empire from the Axis yoke.

This expedition will develop into a major effort by the Allied Nations, and there is every expectation that it will be successful in repelling the planned German and Italian invasion of Africa and prove the first historic step to the liberation and restoration of France.

In connection with current military operations in French North Africa, the President has broadcast by radio to the French people, the following message in French:

"My friends, who suffer day and night under the crushing yoke of the Nazis, I speak to you as one who was with your Army and Navy in France in 1918. I have held all my life the deepest friendship for the French people—for the entire French people. I retain and cherish the friendship of hundreds of French people in France and outside of France. I know your farms, your villages, and your cities. I know your soldiers, professors, and workmen. I know what a precious heritage of the French people are your homes, your culture, and the principles of democracy in France. I salute again and reiterate my faith in liberty, equality, and fraternity. No two nations exist which are more united by historic and mutually friendly ties than the people of France and the United States.

"Americans, with the assistance of the United Nations, are striving for their own safe future as well as the restoration of the ideals, the liberties, and the democracy of all those who have lived under the tricolor.

"We come among you to repulse the cruel invaders who would remove forever your rights of self-government, your rights to religious freedom, and your rights to live your own lives in peace and security.

"We come among you solely to defeat and rout your enemies. Have faith in our words. We do not want to cause you any harm.

"We assure you that once the menace of Germany and Italy is removed from you, we shall quit your territory at once.

"I am appealing to your realism, to your self-interest, and national ideals.

"Do not obstruct, I beg of you, this great purpose.

"Help us where you are able, my friends, and we shall see again the glorious day when liberty and peace shall reign again on earth.

"Vive la France éternelle!"

In connection with the current military operations in French North Africa, the President has sent the following message to the Chief of the French state, Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain:

"MARSHAL PÉTAÏN: I am sending this message to you as the Chef d'Etat of the United States to the Chef d'Etat of the Republic of France.

"When your Government concluded the Armistice Convention in 1940, it was impossible for any of us to foresee the program of systematic plunder which the German Reich would inflict on the French people.

"That program, implemented by blackmail and robbery, has deprived the French population of its means of subsistence, its savings; it has paralyzed French industry and transport; it has looted French factories and French farms—all for the benefit of a Nazi Reich and a Fascist Italy under whose Governments no liberty-loving nation could long exist.

"As an old friend of France and the people of France, my anger and sympathy grows with every passing day when I consider the misery, the want, and the absence from their homes of the flower of French manhood. Germany has neglected no opportunity to demoralize and degrade your great nation.

"Today, with greedy eyes on that Empire which France so laboriously constructed, Germany and Italy are proposing to invade and occupy French North Africa in order that they may execute their schemes of domination and conquest over the whole of that continent.

"I know you will realize that such a conquest of Africa would not stop there but would be the prelude to further attempts by Germany and Italy to threaten the conquest of large portions of the American Hemisphere, large dominations over the Near and Middle East, and a joining of hands in the Far East with those military leaders of Japan who seek to dominate the whole of the Pacific.

"It is evident, of course, that an invasion and occupation of French North and West Africa would constitute for the United States and all of the American republics the gravest kind of menace to their security—just as it would sound the death knell of the French Empire.

"In the light of all the evidence of our enemy's intentions and plans, I have, therefore, decided to dispatch to North Africa powerful American armed forces to cooperate with the governing agencies of Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco in repelling this latest act in the long litany of German and Italian international crime.

"These indomitable American forces are equipped with massive and adequate weapons of modern warfare which will be available for your compatriots in North Africa in our mutual fight against the common enemy.

"I am making all of this clear to the French authorities in North Africa, and I am calling on them for their cooperation in repelling Axis threats. My clear purpose is to support and aid the French authorities and their administrations. That is the immediate aim of these American armies.

"I need not tell you that the ultimate and greater aim is the liberation of France and its Empire from the Axis yoke. In so doing

we provide automatically for the security of the Americas.

"I need not again affirm to you that the United States of America seeks no territories and remembers always the historic friendship and mutual aid which we have so greatly given to each other.

"I send to you and, through you, to the people of France my deep hope and belief that we are all of us soon to enter into happier days.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

In connection with the current military operations in French North Africa, the President has sent the following message to the head of the Spanish state, Gen. Francisco Franco Bahamonde:

"DEAR GENERAL FRANCO: It is because your nation and mine are friends in the best sense of the word, and because you and I are sincerely desirous of the continuation of that friendship for our mutual good that I want very simply to tell you of the compelling reasons that have forced me to send a powerful American military force to the assistance of the French possessions in North Africa.

"We have accurate information to the effect that Germany and Italy intend at an early date to occupy with military force French North Africa.

"With your wide military experience you will understand clearly that in the interest of the defense of both North America and South America it is essential that action be taken to prevent an Axis occupation of French Africa without delay.

"To provide for America's defense I am sending a powerful army to the French possessions and protectorates in North Africa with the sole purpose of preventing occupation by Germany and Italy, and with the hope that these areas will not be devastated by the horrors of war.

"I hope you will accept my full assurance that these moves are in no shape, manner, or form directed against the government or people of Spain or Spanish territory, metropolitan or overseas. I believe that the Spanish Government and the Spanish people wish to maintain neutrality and to remain outside the war. Spain has nothing to fear from the United Nations.

"I am, my dear General,

"Your sincere friend,

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

In connection with the current military operations in French North Africa, the President has sent the following message to the President of the Republic of Portugal, Gen. Antonio Oscar d'Fragoso Carmona:

"MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The Republic of Portugal and the United States of America have long enjoyed the full and complete friendship of each other. Because of this great friendship, and our mutual desire to insure its continuation, I desire to relate to you the urgent reasons that have compelled me to dispatch to the assistance of the friendly French possessions in North Africa a strong Army of the United States.

"I have been advised by very reliable sources of information that in the near future it is the intention of Germany and Italy to occupy the French North African colonies with a large military force.

"I know that it will be quite clear to you that prompt and effective action should be taken to deter such an attempt by the Axis Nations, with its inherent danger to the defenses of the Western Hemisphere.

"To forestall occupation by the Axis Nations of the French North African possessions and protectorates, and thus to insure the defense of American nations, is the only reason which prompts the despatch of powerful United States forces to the area. It is hoped that French North Africa will not suffer in any way from the destruction of war on its own soil.

"I desire to reassure you fully that the presence of American military forces in French North Africa presages in no manner whatsoever a move against the people or Government of Portugal or against any of Portugal's continental or island possessions. Since I realize that Portugal really desires, above all else, to avoid the horrors and devastation of war, I hope that you will accept my solemn assurance that your country should have no fear of the motives of the United Nations.

"I am, my dear Mr. President,

"Your sincere friend,

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

#### DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, lists of papers and documents on the files of the Departments of the Navy, Agriculture (4), and Commerce (2), which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition, which, with accompanying papers, was referred to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate or presented and referred as indicated:

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A telegram in the nature of a memorial from Roane Waring, national commander of the American Legion, dated at Morgantown, W. Va., remonstrating, on behalf of the Legion, against the inclusion of a Senate amendment in House bill 7528, the so-called reduction-of-draft-age-limit bill, providing for at least 1 year's military training following induction into the armed service before an inductee in such under-20-year-age group can be ordered to combat duty beyond the Territorial boundaries of continental United States; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A petition of sundry citizens of Caldwell, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a chiropractic corps in the armed forces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A petition, numerous signed, of sundry citizens of Clay Center, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to abolish, in the interest of the national welfare, the selling and drinking of intoxicating liquors in and around military camps; ordered to lie on the table.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I desire to submit a few remarks. Is it in order to do so at this time during the call of the routine morning business?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the Senator from Texas proceeding?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President—

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. McNARY. Of course, we try to preserve the general order of business inviolate, and the routine morning business is now in order.

Mr. CONNALLY. I asked if it was in order for me to address the Senate. If



it is not in order, of course, I do not care to proceed.

Mr. McNARY. If the Senator will wait for about 2 minutes, I think he will have the opportunity.

Mr. CONNALLY. I will wait 5 minutes, if necessary.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HILL:

S. 2885. A bill to provide a uniform allowance for officers and warrant officers commissioned or appointed in the Army of the United States or any component thereof; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NYE:

S. 2886. A bill granting a pension to Mrs. John W. Carroll; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 2887. A bill for the relief of Master Gunner Sgt. Eugene M. Martin, United States Marine Corps; and

S. 2888. A bill to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy personnel for personal property lost as a result of the disaster at the East Base, Antarctica, on March 21, 1941; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

(Mr. WAGNER introduced Senate bill 2889, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

#### SUBSTITUTION OF OTHER MATERIALS FOR STRATEGIC METALS IN MINOR COINAGE

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to further the war effort by authorizing the substitution of other materials for strategic metals used in minor coinage, to authorize the forming of worn and uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent in connection with this bill that a memorandum may be printed in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2889) to further the war effort by authorizing the substitution of other materials for strategic metals used in minor coinage, to authorize the forming of worn and uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The memorandum presented by Mr. WAGNER in connection with the bill is as follows:

MEMORANDUM RE A BILL TO FURTHER THE WAR EFFORT BY AUTHORIZING THE SUBSTITUTION OF OTHER MATERIALS FOR STRATEGIC METALS USED IN MINOR COINAGE, TO AUTHORIZE THE FORMING OF WORN AND UNCURRENT STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS INTO BARS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Section 1 (a) provides for the inclusion in the coins of the United States of one or more special series of coins.

Section 1 (b) requires the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an order prescribing the physical characteristics of each series coined under this bill, and stating that the issuance of each series will conserve strategic metals for the war effort. These orders will enable the public to recognize the coins which they will be required to accept as legal tender.

Section 1 (c) limits the coinage provided for to the period between the date of enactment and December 31, 1946.

Section 1 (d) provides that the coins authorized may be in any denomination less than 10 cents. The issuance of intermediate denominations of minor coins should reduce the demand for those now in circulation in such a way that the net result will be a smaller total demand for minor coins.

Section 1 (e) provides that there can be more than one series of coins for each denomination. This makes it unnecessary to withdraw those in circulation if the composition is changed to conserve strategic materials.

Section 1 (f) authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe the materials out of which each series of coins shall be made, and to prescribe the characteristics of each series. This flexible provision will permit the minting of coins out of materials which can be spared by war industries. The physical characteristics of each series may be varied in order to produce the best coin possible with the materials available.

Section 1 (g) authorizes the use in minor coins of silver owned by the United States which is not held as security for outstanding silver certificates. This provision is almost identical with section 1202 of the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (Public No. 507, 77th Cong.), which authorized the use of Government-owned silver in the 5-cent coin. Silver will be allocated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Director of the Mint, and, when it is coined, will be accounted for in the fund established for the purchase of metal for minor coinage. The value of such silver will not be considered for the purpose of determining whether the \$1,000,000 statutory limit of this fund has been exceeded. The seigniorage realized on the coinage containing silver will be credited to the minor coinage profit fund in the same manner as seigniorage on the existing minor coins.

This section also provides that minor coins containing silver shall not be considered silver coins or subsidiary silver coins. It is not intended to change the essential characteristics of small-denomination coins, but to retain those characteristics even though such coins may be made in part of silver.

Section 1 (h) provides that the new coinage shall be minor coinage and that the materials for the minting of such coins shall be purchased in the same manner as metals are now purchased for minor coinage. Section 3528 of the Revised Statutes, which is the pertinent provision, only provides for the purchase of metals and, since other materials may be used under the provisions of this bill, it is necessary to make this section specifically applicable to the new coinage. The proviso at the end of this section make applicable the provisions of the First War Powers Act, 1941, which authorizes simplification in the procedure followed in the making of contracts.

Section 1 (i) applies the existing law with respect to the exchange and redemption of minor coins to the coins authorized by this bill.

Section 1 (j) makes the new coinage subject to the monetary laws of the United States which are now in effect.

Section 2 repeals title XII of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, which authorized the minting of a 5-cent piece out of silver, copper, and other metals. The same coin can be minted under the provisions of this bill and, by repealing the earlier act, it will be possible to treat all minor coins in the same manner for all purposes. The silver used in such coins will be accounted for by entering it in the fund established for the purpose of metals for minor coinage only when it has become coin and not when it is in the form of silver bullion, thus carrying all silver which is in bullion form in the same Treasury ac-

count; the tolerances for both ingots and coins can be varied if the content is changed; the material contained in coins unfit for circulation may be used to greater advantage in the war effort; and the coins need not be taken out of circulation at any specified time.

Section 3 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the coinage of minor coins not provided for by this bill.

Section 4 prescribes the use to be made of the materials contained in worn and uncurrent minor coin, coined under this or former acts, which is received by the Treasury. This material can be recoined or sold, whichever is most beneficial to the successful prosecution of the war.

Since the loss in the event of a sale of the material will be considerably greater than the loss sustained if such material were recoined, it is not possible to estimate the annual appropriation which would be necessary to cover these losses. Section 4, therefore, provides that this material be accounted for in such a way that the resulting losses will be paid for out of seigniorage obtained from the issuance of minor coins. When uncurrent minor coin is received in the Treasury it will be entered in the fund established for the purchase of metal for minor coinage. The proceeds from the sale of materials contained in such coin will also be credited to that fund and the losses resulting from the sale or recoinage of this material will be charged against it. That fund will be reimbursed out of the minor coinage profit fund which carries the seigniorage on minor coinage in excess of that necessary to keep the fund established for the purchase of metal for minor coinage at its statutory level of \$1,000,000. The value of such coin or of the material derived from it will not be considered for the purpose of determining the \$1,000,000 statutory limit of the fund established for the purchase of metal for minor coinage.

Section 5 provides for the melting of standard silver dollars now held or hereafter received in the Treasury which are no longer fit for circulation. The resulting bars may be used for the minting of subsidiary silver coin or any of the coins authorized by this bill.

Some of the unfit standard silver dollars are held as security for outstanding silver certificates. In order to permit the use of the metal contained in these dollars for coinage, this section provides that other silver may be allocated as security in its place.

Since the United States will sustain a loss of approximately 10 percent when melting these coins, section 7 of the bill authorizes the appropriation of a sum sufficient to cover the loss.

Section 6 authorizes the coinage provided for by this bill to be coined outside the coinage mints and also authorizes the execution of any contracts necessary to carry out the purposes of the bill. This section is necessary in view of the uncertainty which exists with respect to the materials available for coinage. The mints are not equipped to handle certain types of materials which might be suitable for coinage, and, in order to make use of such materials without acquiring large quantities of machinery vital to war production, this section removes the restriction imposed by existing law on the places where coins may be struck.

Section 8 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue orders, regulations, and instructions which he deems necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of the bill.

#### SKETCH OF JOHN HANSON, OF MARYLAND, BY JACOB A. NELSON

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, a very distinguished and able citizen of Iowa, Mr. Jacob A. Nelson, has written me calling attention to the life of John Hanson, who, in reality, was the first President of the United States, who preceded

Washington in that office before the adoption of the Constitution, and who was a native of Maryland. I ask unanimous consent that the statement prepared by Mr. Nelson may be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I suggest to the distinguished Senator from Maryland that the paper appear in the body of the Record?

Mr. TYDINGS. I thank the Senator, and request that the statement be printed in the body of the Record.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

One hundred and sixty years ago last week one of America's great historical figures stepped out of public office, having completed his 1-year term as the "first President of the United States of America in Congress assembled," and retired to private life. To be exact, the records show that it was on the 4th day of November 1782 when the public services of this man came to an end.

The distinguished personage to whom I refer was a citizen of Maryland, and his home and residence was in the city of Frederick, then, as now, one of the important cities of that State. A couple of months before his term of office came to an end he had written to a friend, "I have performed my term of duty and they (friends and public) have no further claim on my services. They must give me a discharge." On November 15, 1783, a little over a year after his retirement, he passed away while visiting a relative at Oxon Hill, Md. Of historical interest is a news article published in the Maryland Gazette the week following his death. The news article states:

"PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, November 21, 1783.—On Saturday last departed this life at Oxon Hill, the seat of Mr. Thomas Hanson, in the sixty-third year of his age, the Honorable John Hanson, Esq. This gentleman had long been a servant to his country in a variety of employments, the last of which was that of President of the Congress. Upon quitting that arduous and exalted station, he had scarcely reached his peaceful home before he was seized by a dangerous illness, but after a doubtful struggle of many months there was every reason to believe his constitution had entirely subdued, but notwithstanding a considerable interval of ease and apparent health, on a visit to his friends in this county the disease returned with increased strength, and he quickly became conscious of his approaching end. Amid lingering torments he steadily preferred the fortitude of a man, with the temper of a philosopher, and at length met the King of Terrors with the meek resignation and hope of a Christian.

"Too often does the partial or venal pen disregard the sacred dictates of truth and justice. To the good and generous, how mortifying is the reflection that in delineating characters of deceased men, there is little distinction between him whose virtues have adorned human nature, and the wretch whose vices have debased it. Of all the numerous acquaintances and friends of this amiable man and distinguished citizen, there will be few indeed from whom the sad recital of his fate will not at least extort a eulogy on his character. But his most dear and intimate connections whilst they cannot fail to lament their loss and venerate his memory, will endeavor to emulate him in the gentleness of his manners, the benevolence of his heart, and the propriety, dignity, and usefulness of his conduct."

Who was this John Hanson so eulogized in the Maryland Gazette with the laborious phrases common to that period? A very able citizen of the State of Iowa has done much painstaking work in developing the meager facts relative to this outstanding American, and has published the results of his research in a volume entitled "John Hanson and the Inseparable Union." At this point I wish to quote from a recent statement by the author, Mr. Jacob A. Nelson, relative to John Hanson and his services. I quote:

"It is a sad predicament to learn in reading our history that nearly a whole epoch has been passed up as of no significance, and the name and the work of one certain individual has been entirely ignored, namely, that of John Hanson. Just why this has happened need not concern us, but the story of the beginning of our Nation should be told just as it took place.

"One of the real founders of our Nation was John Hanson. He was a resident of Maryland, and one of Washington's most dependable civil leaders during the American Revolution. The information as to Hanson's life and work is quite meager, for it is only recently that there has been an awakening to the fact that he really lived, and contributed no small part to the founding of our Nation.

"It was soon discovered that if the colonists were to be successful in obtaining independence as proposed in 1776 a fundamental law would have to be prepared and adopted. This took the form of the Articles of Confederation. The document can rightly be called our first Constitution. By its terms the Nation was named, 'The United States of America.' It provided for national perpetuity. It also provided that it would not be effective until signed by all Thirteen Colonies.

"Maryland refused to sign until the Colonies having western lands would turn them over to the Union, to be used in due time for additional States. John Hanson was the outstanding leader, who promoted this important idea, and because of his services, was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress from Maryland. After he took his seat in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, he continued his fight for this important project until all the Colonies gave assurance that they would cede to these demands. As a result, on March 1, 1781, almost 2 years after all the other States had ratified and signed the Articles, the Maryland delegates affixed their signatures to the Articles of Confederation, and the civil background of our Nation was established. The event was of great importance, for had not this document been adopted and had not the western lands, including the Northwest Territory, been made a part of the Union it is probable this Nation would not have been founded.

"The importance of John Hanson's services was recognized by the members of that assembly representing the people of the Union, for on November 5, 1781, it being election day under this document, John Hanson was made President of the United States in Congress assembled, the first to be legally chosen by the terms of that document.

"To review his services in organizing the government of the new Union would take too much space here. Suffice it to say that his work was that of a statesman. The United States of America under his leadership began to function as a Nation, and was recognized both at home and abroad as such.

"He organized the first Cabinet; issued orders to the military forces; received Washington at Congress after his brilliant success over Cornwallis at Yorktown; ordered the 'Seal of the United States,' which is still used; and he took part in choosing the representatives to the peace conference to negotiate peace with England. All of this, and much more, was done under the leadership of this patriot, and Americans are ignorant of this brilliant chapter in American history.

"And it is well to recall that in closing his term as President of the 'United States in Congress assembled,' he issued the first proclamation setting aside the last Thursday in November (1782) as Thanksgiving Day.

"It is time to wake up and know more of the history of our country; to know it just as it happened, for unless we do, how can we fully comprehend the importance and the seriousness of the present-day struggle."

We are living in a time when it is particularly and increasingly important that we know the history of our country and the true story of the background of its birth and inception. Innocently and thoughtlessly, however, important matters, such as those pertaining to John Hanson, which I have just referred to, have been obscured and hidden. By knowing the real facts, the importance of our treasured Constitution and the earlier documents which preceded it, becomes subject matter that should be fully familiar to every citizen of the United States. John Hanson and his service, so eminent in several of the steps taken toward formulating the Union of Sovereign States, should not be left unknown and untold. It seems fitting then that on this anniversary period of his services as first President of the United States in Congress assembled, reference should be made on the floor of this Senate to this illustrious son of the State of Maryland.

#### MESSAGES TO THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN BY SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record messages broadcast by him to the people of Japan for August, September, and October, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILLIS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS OF INDIANA UNIVERSITY

[Mr. WILLIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record the address delivered by him to the graduating class of the yeoman's school of the University of Indiana, on October 22, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### NAVY DAY ADDRESS BY DR. HAROLD G. MOULTON

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, on Navy Day, October 27, at Norfolk, Va., which appears in the Appendix.]

#### REDUCTION OF DRAFT-AGE LIMIT—LETTER FROM JACK KYLE

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a letter from Jack Kyle, national commander of the Regular Veterans' Association, on the question of drafting 18- and 19-year-old boys, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### CONTRIBUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA TO THE FIGHTING FORCES

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "One Full Measure" published in the Columbia State, of Columbia, S. C., which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ORDER DISPENSING WITH THE CALL OF THE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The routine morning business is closed. The calendar, under rule VIII, is in order.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.



## AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN AFRICA

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, as all the world knows, the United States Government, through its Army and through the cooperation of the British Navy and Air Force, has, in effect, established a second front on the continent of Africa. It must be a source of much satisfaction to the Army and to all our armed forces that this gigantic enterprise was so conducted as to be successful without any enemy action in the way of attacking our convoys or transports, and that, as a result, we have landed approximately 140,000 troops on the Atlantic side of Morocco and at Mediterranean ports.

Mr. President, my purpose in rising is to undertake, if I can, to make clear to the French people and the French Nation that our action in this regard is not intended as any threat to the safety, to the security, to the territory, or to the sovereignty of France. The United States and France have enjoyed a traditional friendship, extending back to a period before our success in the War of the Revolution, when at Yorktown, by the aid of a French Fleet and a French Army, Washington, with his ragged little battalions, was able to humble the power of a king and establish these United States.

In 1918, when the life of France was threatened, when her soil was invaded, when her institutions were in danger, when her property was being destroyed, and the lives of her citizens were being extinguished, the United States went to her aid, and, with courageous and heroic soldiers on the western front, one of whom I see sitting before me now, the distinguished Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], just at the critical moment in that struggle American troops arrested the gray waves of invasion and thereafter assured a crushing triumph of the Allied forces.

Mr. President, the people of France should know, they must know, that the United States covets not a single inch of their territory, but that our efforts in this regard were, first, to prevent a threatened invasion of North Africa by the Axis forces, by the Italians and the Germans; second, to place our troops in a strategic position whereby we might be of aid in the north African campaign against Marshal Rommel, and to establish bases which would afford encouragement and stimulation to the heroic and brave Russian people, who now, standing upon the blood-soaked soil of their native land, are resisting the tyrannical aggression of the Axis forces yonder on the far reaches of Russian territory. The French people must know that we were concerned in establishing bases in Africa for possible action against our other enemy, Italy, just across the Mediterranean, comparatively only a short distance from these military bases.

Of course, Mr. President, we regret that the so-called government at Vichy has seen fit to break diplomatic relations with us—only temporarily, I hope—but we must not forget in this connection that the heads of that government, La-

val and Darlan, have by their conduct in recent months shown a determination, insofar as they could, to place the manpower resources of the French people at the disposal of Hitler. I have no doubt that, insofar as they could control the situation, aid and comfort and other resources would be extended the Germans by the Vichy government.

We are not hostile to the French people. Technically the French nation is now at war with Germany. It is living only under an enforced armistice. The terms of that armistice have been broadened, through German pressure upon France, until the French Government at Vichy has been exercising powers far beyond what was required by the terms of the armistice.

Mr. President, we have placed our armed forces in north Africa, not in a spirit of aggression against France, but as a measure of self-defense and protection, because those areas afforded potential bases from which the Axis might ultimately launch attacks on South America from west African points, and in war defensive action is justified by anticipation as well as by any immediate exigency of the occasion. We must attack the enemy where he may be found. The Nazis are in effective control of France.

We hope that the great body of the French people will realize that the land of Washington, the land of the heroic sacrifices which we made in 1918 in order that France might survive and in order that her institutions might live, is now sending across the 3,000 miles of ocean our hope that this war may finally result, when triumph shall come, in the reestablishment of French freedom and in the restoration of French institutions.

The government at Vichy should be warned that hostility to our purpose, sabotage of the wishes of their people, sabotage of action in accordance with the ambitions of the United States, will not and should not increase the interest and the anxiety of our people, when victory shall have come, to aid them in removing the tyranny over the French people which the Axis Powers have in the very recent past brought about, and which they hope to continue through the sympathy and the agency of the Vichy government.

Mr. President, all praise is due to our heroic soldiers and sailors and aviators for their magnificent achievement. This great feat of arms has demonstrated that American military leaders and governmental leaders have not been indifferent, have not been asleep, have been planning, while some of the typewriter critics and armchair strategists over the land have been criticizing them for failure to establish a second front and have been assailing them because of their alleged inactivity and their lack of planning and strategy. What has just occurred is the answer of the United States of America.

I believe that the people of our country will react in a fine and splendid spirit, and much of the misunderstanding and

criticism will be swept away by the consciousness that we have been planning, and that we are now achieving success, in superb fashion, toward bringing about ultimately the triumph of our arms, the victory of the United Nations, and the reestablishment and fortification of freedom in the lands where it has been for the time being extinguished by the sword and by the iron heel of the Axis Powers.

## FARM PRODUCTION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, as indicated by the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] and by the news dispatches, our troops are now in Africa. Rommel is on the run on the African front. We hope he and his forces will be destroyed and that the Mediterranean will become, in fact, an Allied lake.

Meanwhile, the farm production on the home front is in serious danger. We hope it will not be routed by a further lack of Government planning and realism.

Every agricultural State of this Nation, through its county agents, could quickly ascertain the farm requirements—manpower needs and machinery needs. In other words, we need a census of the farm manpower requirements, as well as a census of the farm machinery requirements. Up to date we have no over-all picture. Neither Mr. Wickard nor General Hershey can tell us how many farmers the Nation needs to meet its food requirements. That betrays an appalling lack of planning.

We need to know how many farmers we must have to meet food requirements and we must know, State by State, how many farmers we must retain in each State. We can then check the number of farmers we require in a given State with the number of men now engaged in farming, and the resulting information may be used for the first time as the basis for an intelligent selective-service deferment policy in connection with the Nation's farms.

Therefore action—decisive action—should be taken to meet the needs for farm manpower and for farm machinery. Everyone knows that until about a year ago a great segment of the farms of this country was operating at a loss and that such a condition had prevailed for a number of years, with the result that farms were depleted of farm machinery. Now we need food production. The world needs food production. Mr. President, let us have a little prevision—foresight—and meet the great needs of the home front.

No one in the War Production Board can tell us how much farm machinery there is in this country today or how much farm machinery will be needed to keep the food plants going so that we can win the war. How can the War Production Board adopt an intelligent limitation order without these two basic and elementary facts, which it has not secured?

No farmer will lift his hand to restrain his boy or employee from entering the armed services of the country regardless of the difficulty resulting to the farmer and his wife in the production of their

crops and the handling of their livestock. But what is apparent to everyone who knows the facts is that throughout the whole agricultural area immediate action must be taken to see that the farmer gets immediate labor and machinery help on his farm.

I have already spoken on the floor of the Senate about the thousands of auctions of livestock. Fine herds which took years to build up have been dissipated. But the thing which now appears very clearly to any observer is that thousands of acres of land will not be producing food during the coming year because of a lack of farm help and farm machinery.

There has been a great deal of talk about this matter, but what is needed now is action. Somebody, somewhere in Government, must be authorized to take the necessary steps to see to it that immediate help is provided for the farms. Thousands of acres which should have been plowed this fall will not be plowed, but if men and machinery are brought back to the farm, these acres may be plowed and put into crop during the coming spring. The matter of feeding the Nation is of primary importance, and men who know, because they can see the situation, are fearful of the results unless immediate steps are taken to remedy the conditions which now prevail. A few days ago I was talking with a very distinguished citizen who had been in South Dakota. He told me that one of the great newspapers of the Northwest had personally contacted thousands of farmers in an undertaking to obtain definite information in relation to the acreage in production this year, the number of head of beef cattle, dairy cows, hogs, sheep, chickens, turkeys, and other stock, and also information from the same farmers as to what would be produced next year. The information he received revealed a tragic situation. I hope the distinguished editor of the newspaper referred to will lay before the Nation and before the public servants of the Nation in Washington the facts he obtained.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TRUMAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator referred to conditions existing in South Dakota. He might be interested in an experience which I had at Aberdeen, S. Dak., where I heard similar complaints regarding the lack of farm labor.

As we were about to board the train, a representative of the N. Y. A. was putting on the train 25 farm boys who had been taken off the farms of South Dakota and trained in some N. Y. A. shop near Aberdeen, S. Dak. He was sending those boys to Seattle to work in the shipyards.

The point I wish to make is that if there exists the shortage of farm help about which the able Senator has spoken, we should take affirmative action to correct the condition, and we should put an end to the Government itself helping increase the shortage of labor on the farms.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Ohio. The incident he spoke of could be multiplied many times.

I trust our efforts in Africa will be fully successful. I think much good could be said on behalf of those who planned that campaign. They apparently have done a great job. The incident related by the Senator from Ohio, however, indicates, as I have heretofore said, the existence of a truly tragic situation. Are we "missing the boat" on the home front? Because of misplanning, because of not properly applying the Selective Service Act, and permitting laborers by the thousands to be seduced by the offer of short hours and big pay in war production plants, and because of the curtailment in the production of necessary farm machinery, the very serious and tragic situation to which I have referred has arisen.

Here in Congress we can no longer close our eyes to the consequences of this situation. Neither can we "pass the buck" and permit bureaucrats to "fumble the ball" again, as they have in the past. It is our obligation. We have to act now and act quickly. They "muffed" rubber. They "muffed" labor. Now, they are going to "muff" the food supply.

In connection with the very matter we are discussing, the Office of Civilian Supply, which apparently is the dictator in relation to the manufacture and distribution of farm machinery, recently, in consultation with the War Production Board, brought about the issuance of Order L-170. I shall not go into detail in connection with this order, but it simply means that they have stepped into the picture and by Executive order limited the production of necessary farm machinery to an approximate 20 percent of the 1940 production. The effect of that order must be apparent to any observer. It is going to make it impossible for the farmer to obtain what he needs in the way of machinery. I have already told the Senate that prior to a year and a half ago the farm segment of the country was partially paralyzed because the farmer did not have the wherewithal to buy farm machinery, and could not even get the cost of production from the sale of his products. The effect of the present order must be apparent to any observer. It will mean that thousands of implement dealers will "fold up." It will result in the farmer being unable to get competent men to repair his machinery. For the farmer, the implement dealer, the implement manufacturer, it will mean a very serious depletion of income, thus reducing the national income and thus taking a great amount of tax income away from the taxing power.

I want no misunderstanding on this subject, Mr. President. The important fact is that enforcement of the order will put out of production much of the farm plant of this country, and with it food.

Of course, the strong argument against this "misplanning" is that it reduces the national food supply at a time when we need it to win the war. We know that when food becomes scarce it affects the morale of the Nation. I do not think this Nation will starve, but if we cannot

supply our Allies with food, if we cannot get food to our boys on all the fronts of the world, we know what the consequence may be, we may lose the war. The men on Bataan could not fight any longer because they lacked the food needed to sustain them.

A few days ago I saw a motion picture which gave a graphic portrayal of a letter from Bataan. Everyone should see that picture; some of the bureaucrats of the country should certainly see it, and some of the legislators likewise should see it, in order to bring home a realization of the evil results growing out of neglecting this great problem and letting things go day by day.

As I have said, thousands upon thousands of acres of land are lying fallow; they have not been plowed and will not be tilled. The only way we can partially recapture the use of that soil is to see to it that labor is provided for the farms in the early spring so as to put those acres into crops.

Food is ammunition for the stomach of the soldier and is just as important as ammunition for his gun. The soldier cannot fight without food or ammunition. The people in Europe are starving. Yesterday a newspaper carried the significant headline that if the war were to continue 1 year longer we would witness a return to savagery among the peoples of Europe. The peoples of Europe are starving, and when the war is over there must be in America stock piles of food, dairy cows, and so forth, to supply Europe so its peoples can reasonably take care of themselves. Unquestionably the peoples of Europe would more quickly join in helping the formation of a second front if they knew that immediately upon the close of war plentiful supplies of food would be available for immediate shipment to Europe.

This very thing, Mr. President, would be one of the greatest factors in making a workable peace possible. A workable peace made possible is the subject for another speech. The peoples of Europe look to us for the great principles of liberty, justice, and equality. If our Government should tell these people, who look at their children and see them emaciated, and dying like rats, "We are building up a food supply, and we are doing it now," it would bring about a condition which would help us more quickly to finish the job.

Mr. President, a few moments ago I spoke about the implement dealers. They have done a magnificent work in promoting the collection of scrap. In the collection of scrap they have used their own gasoline, their own tires, and their own manpower to an extent that will never be repaid, and now too many of them must walk the plank because another section of W. P. B. has written their death sentence in Order L-170. It is said that the issuance of that order is necessary. That is the judgment of those who have taken no census of the manpower of the country or of the machinery power of the country. Perhaps it is necessary; but I doubt it. Why? Because above everything else food is the important munition of this war. Without machinery, without the



fallow acres put into production, that segment, food, will fold up, too.

I desire to recur to the subject of food. I want to consider also the millions of farmers who have managed the big food supply. I want to get back to the thousands of implement dealers who are a necessary part of the food production.

A large number of farm-machinery plants and industries have been turned over to the production of war matériel. They are not particularly affected at this time by the lack of work and orders, but there are many other farm-implement companies which could and should carry on the manufacture of necessary farm machinery in order that food production may be brought to the maximum, in order that this Nation and our Allies may continue to live and in order that our soldiers may be provided with necessary ammunition for their stomachs as well as ammunition and weapons with which to fight the enemy.

The United States is approaching a food crisis, and Government is not handling the situation effectively. Congress is not doing its part. Military and lend-lease purchases of food next year will be 50 percent greater than in 1942. The demand for dairy products in 1943 may exceed the supply. Dwindling farm labor is one big factor in reduced food production. Farm sales in Wisconsin are the highest in a generation. If it were only a question of farm sales it would not be so bad. But the lands are lying fallow and unproductive.

The transportation shortage is making it difficult to get to the market the food which is produced. Farm equipment is being rationed and Government estimates of food purchases are shifting from day to day.

The Department of Agriculture, the W. P. B. Food Requirements Committee, the Office of Civilian Supply, the War Manpower Commission, the War Labor Board, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the new Office of Economic Stabilization—all have a voice in the food problem. It is too much everybody's business, and there is not enough plain horse sense in the picture. As the result it is no one's business; therefore we are running into this tragic situation.

Mr. President, we need to centralize food control just as we need today centralized rubber control. We need someone with brains, someone with experience, someone with guts for that job. I believe Mr. Herbert Hoover is the man for that job.

#### HARVESTING OF ARIZONA LONG STAPLE COTTON CROP

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, last spring the Secretary of Agriculture sent to the farmers of my State an appeal that they produce all the long staple cotton possible for the reason that it was needed and would continue to be needed in our war effort. The farmers of my State responded splendidly to that request, and they did so in the hope and belief that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Government would do everything possible to help them to harvest the crop when the time came.

When it became evident that there would not be available in Arizona sufficient farm labor to accomplish the harvesting of the cotton, the Government was called upon for assistance. Negotiations were entered into between our cotton growers and the War Manpower Commission and the Department of Agriculture in an effort to work out an agreement whereby workers could be transported from other parts of the United States to Arizona to help gather the crop.

The agreement which was finally submitted on behalf of the Government was objectionable to practically all the cotton growers of my State, because they felt that it needlessly provided for a departure from the long-established method of picking cotton by the pound. When the growers asked that the proposed contract be modified to conform with existing picking methods and practices, the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, Hon. Paul V. McNutt, and the Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. Claude Wickard, sent the following telegram to the farmers of my State:

The War Manpower Commission and the Department of Agriculture call your attention to the urgency and immediate necessity for obtaining an adequate supply of workers to pick the long staple cotton crop in Arizona. The War Manpower Commission is prepared to recruit cotton pickers from surrounding States. The Department of Agriculture is prepared to pay the transportation of these workers to Arizona and return. The Government cannot transport workers from their homes to another section of the country for seasonal employment without certain minimum requirements as to working conditions. The Government believes that its policy for transporting workers affords minimum protection to the workers and adequately protects the growers against loss. There can be no further modification of grower or worker contracts for the harvesting of this year's long staple cotton crop. Therefore the Government insists present contract submitted to the growers must be accepted before workers will be transported at its expense. With this assistance offered by the Government and with workers ready to accept employment in Arizona under terms proposed in the contract the Government feels justified in holding Arizona growers responsible for saving the current crop of long staple cotton in that State.

PAUL V. McNUTT,  
Chairman, War Manpower Commission.  
CLAUDE WICKARD,  
Secretary, Department of Agriculture.

In response to that telegram the President of the Arizona Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association sent the following telegram, which I believe correctly explains the position of the cotton growers of the State of Arizona:

PHOENIX, ARIZ., November 5, 1942.  
HON. ERNEST W. McFARLAND,  
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.:  
Mr. Hopkins never arrived nor communicated with me further. Secretary Wickard and McNutt issued ultimatum to Arizona, released Associated Press last night before received it. Our answer to both Secretaries is as follows:

"Reurtel. The cotton growers of Arizona wish to call the following pertinent facts to the attention of the War Manpower Commission and the Department of Agriculture. At the request of your representatives, we doubled our long-staple cotton acreage and

grew this crop, investing approximately \$6,000,000 of personal and borrowed money, to create long-staple cotton needed by the Government in its war effort at no expense to the Government and with no guaranties being asked by us.

"At the time of your request a possible shortage of labor was recognized, and we were promised assistance in securing the same. Nothing was said at that time of minimum-wage contracts or a change in the procedure of cotton-picking practices which have existed for over 100 years. Estimates of labor needed were prepared during the spring and summer and your Department was fully advised of our anticipated requirements.

"As the labor shortage developed, we were increasingly insistent that the Government move to assist us not only to gather this war crop but also in a measure to replace labor in vegetable and other crops which had been stripped of workers by the draft or by high wages in industry. Six weeks ago we were advised it would be necessary we sign a minimum-wage contract. Six weeks ago a wage hearing was held which findings were overridden by the Secretary of Agriculture and the price of picking inflated to a point which disturbed the entire agriculture wage structure of this State. Two weeks ago a meeting was held with your representatives and all cotton sections of Arizona concerned in an attempt to iron out the objectionable features of your contract. The minimum wage and time guaranties were insisted upon by your representatives and we, at that time in order to be fair, neither accepted nor rejected your contract but left it up to each grower to make his own decision.

"Since then Farm Security Administration has attempted to secure signers to this contract with poor success. Manifestly something must be wrong, or the growers would sign. They know cotton has always been picked on a pound basis, and we think they believe that your minimum-wage requirements would destroy initiative and the independence and relationship of both grower and picker.

"Labor is available and will freely come here if offered the high rate for picking which we are paying and assisted with transportation. They need and require no other incentive or guaranties. This situation is not pleasant to us, but controversy is not of our making. The cotton is grown, the Army and Navy need it, pickers are available, but our growers are reluctant to sign a contract which they feel unquestionably will affect labor relations of 6,000,000 people in the Cotton Belt.

"The policy established by your Department is not in keeping with long-established methods which have been found successful.

"In view of the above facts and knowing that labor is available and that only this new policy is the retardant, we respectfully decline to be held responsible for the saving of this crop, for it is because of your action and policy and not ours that it is deteriorating and being lost."

In view of astringent situation, suggest you ask Vice President WALLACE, who, because of his vast experience is familiar these matters, intervene in our behalf.

Respectfully,

H. S. CASEY ABBOTT,  
President, Arizona Cotton  
Growers Association.

Mr. President, it is with deep regret that I learned that the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission and the Secretary of Agriculture would send forth an ultimatum to the farmers of my State, who have responded so nobly to the call of their country, and who have always done so, whether it be to take up arms in defense of their country or to grow much-needed crops to feed

the Nation. Production cannot be obtained by issuing such ultimatums as that. Many of the farmers of my State have placed their life's earnings in this crop. Regardless of the merits of the issue concerning the contract, what right has the Manpower Commission or the Secretary of Agriculture to say to these farmers, "Sign this, and do not make any changes. It is final."?

Mr. President, I regret having to make these remarks. I have affection for the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission and the Secretary of Agriculture, and I am sorry that they have made the serious blunder of sending such an ultimatum to Westerners. I hope that they will see the error of their way and be willing to sit down and talk over and work out this problem, because there are no more patriotic people in the world than the farmers of my State. They are willing to answer any call of their country.

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON WAR PROBLEMS

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, this morning's Washington Post printed an editorial entitled "Joint War Committee."

It appears that the editorial, which is in part prompted by a recent statement by the distinguished minority leader of the House, Representative JOSEPH W. MARTIN, seems to convey the thought that there is a greater need for a Joint War Committee in Congress because of the results of the recent election. The editorial contains one sentence which reads:

From the beginning of the 1943 session of the Congress the enactment of wartime legislation will have to be a bipartisan undertaking.

I do not desire to criticize that observation, Mr. President, but I want to call attention to the fact that, on October 22, I submitted a resolution which would create a joint committee which would be known as Joint Committee on War Problems. It is provided therein that it would be a "bipartisan undertaking." Provision is made that the committee be composed of six members of the Senate, to be selected by the Senate, and six members of the House of Representatives, to be selected by the House of Representatives. I want to stress the fact that the resolution provides that not more than three members of the committee selected by the Senate and not more than three members of the committee selected by the House shall be from the same political party.

I did not have the election in mind when I drafted the resolution. It had long been apparent to me, Mr. President, that there was a need for such a committee. The Post editorial points out that the functions of a Joint War Committee would be "to assist the President in every possible way and to keep Congress informed as to the progress of the war." I pointed that out, on the Senate floor, on October 22. I said then that—

The President of the United States cannot on every occasion consult with each and every individual Member of Congress—

And that—

the heads of the Military and Naval Establishments cannot, at our beck and call, come

to the Congress, or permit each of us to take up their time whenever we desire particular information.

I said then, and I desire to repeat now, that—

We should know of our successes and our failures. We should have the facts and figures. We should not under any circumstances be denied the opportunity of contributing our full part in the war effort.

Nothing seems to me to be so much needed at this particular time, in connection with the war effort, as that the Congress be given the opportunity to contribute its talents and its energy to the war program. The editorial in the Washington Post of this morning declared:

The simple fact is that Congress is daily wasting its potential strength because it is not properly organized to cooperate with the momentous issues that the fast-moving global war has thrust upon it.

I am very hopeful, Mr. President, that the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, to which my resolution was referred, will consider it at the earliest possible moment. I am very hopeful that the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS] will hold hearings on the proposal at an early date. Congress is being denied the right to which it is entitled. Agencies of the Government, at least some of the newer agencies of the Government, seem to have the impression that Congress is a sort of incidental agency, rather than being one of the three important branches of the Government. Either we shall participate in the war program to the fullest possible degree or the country will suffer. None of us is lacking in a desire to contribute everything possible to the war program; and I do not believe that there is any partisan feeling here. If any partisanship did exist—and I do not think it did—it probably was erased last Tuesday.

I have said before, and I say again, that I should not expect to be appointed a member of the committee which would be created by the adoption of the resolution, but I believe that we can delegate from among our membership men in whom all of us would have complete confidence, and who would represent us faithfully and well in dealings with the President of the United States, the War and Navy Departments, and the other agencies of Government which are dealing directly with the great problems of the war.

My resolution is not introduced for the purpose of bringing about destructive criticism. Its only purpose is to bring about coordination and cooperation. Suggestion has been made that the language of the resolution be changed so as to provide that it be called a committee on cooperation. The language which my resolution provides is that "It shall be the duty of the joint committee to make a special study and investigation of the problems arising out of the war." I have no objection to the change. Perhaps calling the committee a committee on cooperation would be more desirable. What I am trying to bring about is cooperation.

Right now, Mr. President, the war seems to have taken a favorable turn. During the past few days our soldiers have further distinguished themselves in Africa. Certainly I should not want to do a thing to muddy the waters by provoking controversy or unjustifiable criticism at this time, but I should like to feel that the Members of Congress were moving forward in the all-out war effort. I should like to feel that we were doing, as are the soldiers and the men who fight on the seas, everything that we can to win this war—and win it quickly.

I had not expected to talk about the resolution today, but I am prompted to do so by the editorial appearing in the Washington Post. It was my original intention to wait until about all of the Members of the Senate had returned from the election recess; but in order to avoid the possibility of having the issue become tainted by politics, I want to emphasize the fact that I submitted the resolution to the Senate some time before the recent election, and with the desire that politics definitely be ignored as we sought to do our full part during this period of great danger.

In a speech which I made in my State during the election campaign, I said:

This is not a story-book war. There is nothing romantic about it. It is a tough, fierce, cruel struggle for national survival. Our enemies are ruthless, dirty, uncompromising, and desperate. The tide of the struggle will sweep in upon the civilian population of this country with increasing fury. The grief, the sacrifice, the misery, that each of us must encounter will be terrible.

I further said, Mr. President:

This is no time to consider party platforms or controversial questions of policy which might be important in peacetime. I solemnly declare to my fellow citizens that with our sons and brothers gripped in mortal conflict, the outcome of which is not yet made certain, I care not a whit whether any special group is kept in a completely satisfied mood. I care not a whit whether social reforms are for a time delayed.

Hoping that I will be excused for this personal reference, let me say that I further said:

With the grim spectacle of Guadalcanal before me, party loyalty is a sickening idea. Indeed, it is the most vicious kind of un-Americanism. With my country in danger, I recognize loyalty to no party or no group. And whenever I become convinced that the party of which I have been a member is falling down on the job of winning this war, I shall speak out; I shall demand an accounting; I shall call for new leadership, even if it means that I be retired from public life.

Mr. President, and this is a repetition of what I have said before, the trials and tribulations that confront us are terrible to contemplate. In my judgment, the secret of victory has not yet been discovered. Upon us Americans of this generation has fallen the solemn responsibility of saving our country. This is a struggle unto death. Either we survive or we perish. There is no middle ground. I have told the people of my State that as a Member of the Senate I shall keep faith with our country. I have told them that I shall denounce



leadership that falters. I have told them that I shall not be bound by blind adherence to party affiliations.

Mr. President, I introduced the resolution with those thoughts in mind. The resolution is bipartisan. Its intention is to form a partnership, and to bring all of us—Republicans, Democrats, and independents—into a strong, cooperative effort to help the President of the United States, and to afford him the chance to help us. I sincerely hope that the members of the Committee on Military Affairs, through the chairman of that committee, will arrange for the early consideration of this important resolution.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at this point in the RECORD there be printed for the convenience of Senators a copy of the resolution and a copy of the editorial to which I have referred.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Con. Res. 36) and the editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there is hereby created a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on War Problems (hereinafter referred to as the "joint committee"), and to be composed of six Members of the Senate to be selected by the Senate and six Members of the House of Representatives to be selected by the House of Representatives. Not more than three of the members of the joint committee selected by the Senate, and not more than three of the members of the joint committee selected by the House of Representatives, shall be from the same political party. The joint committee shall select a chairman from among its members. A vacancy in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection.*

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the joint committee to make a special study and investigation of the problems arising out of the war under existing and future acts of Congress; to confer with the President, and with the various departments and agencies of the Government, from time to time, with respect to such problems; to consult with other committees of both branches of the Congress, and to report to the Congress from time to time, together with such recommendations with respect to legislation as it deems advisable.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this concurrent resolution, the joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-seventh and succeeding Congresses, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the joint committee, which shall not exceed \$ , shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the joint committee.

[From the Washington Post of November 9, 1942]

#### JOINT WAR COMMITTEE

Minority Leader MARTIN's decisions to resign from the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee and to seek more effective organization of Congress for vigorous prosecution of the war must be listed high among the hopeful developments growing out of last week's election. Certainly he is right in assuming that his duties as minority leader will be much heavier than heretofore. With seats in the House almost evenly divided between the two major parties, the influence of the minority will be greatly enhanced. From the beginning of the 1943 session of Congress the enactment of wartime legislation will have to be a bipartisan undertaking.

For that reason alone it is desirable that the minority leader drop his active political role and give his full time to his legislative job. Politics should be kept as far away as possible from the conduct of a war or the enactment of wartime legislation. Especially when the House is so evenly divided, the complete subordination of politics to the national welfare becomes imperative. Of course, the Democrats will still be expected to take the lead in sponsoring policies and the Republicans will be obliged to criticize mistakes, delays, inefficiency, and waste whenever there is occasion to do so. Nevertheless, genuine cooperation to further a United Nations victory will be the order of the day, and legislators who resist that necessity will risk calamity for themselves and their party.

Certainly, too, Mr. MARTIN is on solid ground in seeking more effective congressional machinery for support of the war effort. It is unfortunate that he has suggested "a House and Senate joint committee on the conduct of the war." This phrasing raises the specter of the notorious joint committee which attempted to take direction of the Civil War out of Lincoln's hands. Mr. MARTIN apparently has no thought of repeating that blunder. The committee he has in mind would have nothing to do with the military or naval phases of the war, which should be left to the Commander in Chief, the Army, and the Navy. Rather, its function would be to coordinate wartime legislation, to assist the President in every possible way, and to keep Congress informed as to the progress of the war.

Some centralized agency of this sort capable of shaping congressional policy on the war seems to be a prime necessity. At present war measures originate in numerous committees working independently and sometimes at cross-purposes. The results are divided responsibility, slow motion, confusion, and waste of effort. Some committees—the Tolan committee, for example—have done good work, but their reports are often ineffective because they lack the prestige that a centralized body composed of the most capable leaders of both Houses could give them. The simple fact is that Congress is daily wasting its potential strength because it is not properly organized to cope with the momentous issues which a fast-moving global war has thrust upon it. Improvement of its own hit-or-miss procedure will thus become one of the most important tasks for the new Congress.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I am very glad that the able senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY] has spoken this afternoon regarding his resolution to create a joint committee to represent a united Congress in dealing with the problems of the war. I am glad the address came from the other side of our political aisle, so that by no stretch of the imagination can the movement be

considered a partisan maneuver. A Democrat presents the resolution in the Senate; a Republican [Mr. DIRKSEN of Illinois] presented in the House a somewhat similar resolution addressed to the same objective.

I very much hope that the basic suggestion can be explored in this nonpartisan spirit, and solely to constructive ends. In whatever degree unified command is essential at the battlefield, it is equally essential on the home front; and any device which holds any promise of a more effective mobilization of the constitutional forces of government in the waging and winning of this war must be a long step in the right direction.

Organized democracy is built upon essential checks and balances in government. Those checks and balances, particularly between the legislative and the executive branches, are not to be abandoned in time of stress and crisis. Indeed, the very nature of a war unavoidably requires large concentrations of executive authority; and the checks and balances are more than ever necessary in the representative government of a free people to enforce the doctrine of "strict accountability" for the manner and form in which those powers are used. Yet every possible facility should be provided to the end that checks and balances be neither needlessly dilatory nor hazarding obstructive in saving the Nation's life. It is for that reason that I have favored, ever since Pearl Harbor, a candid exploration of the possibilities of a joint congressional spokesmanship in respect to the war effort. Surely, we may discuss it without any undue implications of rancor or criticism on a morning which brings us magnificently heartening news of an American forward march.

Mr. President, an effort of this sort could be helpful only if it were received in the spirit of mutual hospitality by both the executive and the legislative branches of the Government. Therefore, I am taking the liberty this morning of referring to my correspondence on this subject with the President of the United States, the Commander in Chief of our war effort.

On December 15, 1941, soon after Pearl Harbor, I wrote the President, seeking to know his reaction to this subject matter which now comes to renewed discussion on the floor of the Senate. I am sure there can be no impropriety in revealing our exchange of views at that time, inasmuch as they were in no sense confidential. In order to understand the nature of the President's frank and helpful response, it is necessary for me first to quote from my own letter to him. The letter which I submitted to the Commander in Chief will indicate the thesis not only to which I address myself this morning but also the basis upon which I have felt that the creation of a joint committee such as is proposed by the able Senator from Connecticut could be of tremendously important service to the war effort. So, Mr. President, I first read my inquiry to the President:

I am constantly impressed by the fact, on the one hand, that the direction of this war

must be essentially an Executive function, and by the fact, on the other hand, that legislative responsibilities still persist which are not calculated to be ignored even though they are necessarily subordinated in the first instance. Therefore I am wondering whether it would not be highly useful to both the Executive and the Legislature if a more intimate connecting link should be created between us for the duration. Please specifically understand that I am not suggesting legislative interference with the Executive conduct of the war; I am simply raising the question whether an agency of liaison might not serve a mutual understanding which could definitely be of aid to the Executive as well as a source of reliance for the Legislature.

Continuing to quote from my letter to the President:

In the natural course of events the conduct of the war will constantly involve critical information which cannot be made public for military reasons and which cannot be communicated to 531 Members of the House and Senate lest such general dissemination shall result in publicity that would be contrary to sound public policy. But in many of these situations—taking the recent Pearl Harbor catastrophe as an example—

And, Mr. President, I interpolate the thought that there have been many repeated examples of the same nature in the interim—

But in many of these situations \* \* \* there may be understandable congressional demands for information which the Executive cannot accommodate for equally understandable reasons.

I should expect, too, that many situations will develop where the Executive would be happy to partially share this responsibility with Congress—to the extent of full, free, frank discussion—if it could be done in a dependable partnership which would not be liable to any of the infirmities to which I have referred. It is needless to expand a prospectus which offers obvious possibilities of mutual advantages if a new liaison were forged for the duration.

Continuing the letter:

It is in this spirit—and, I repeat, in full understanding that this war cannot be conducted by a "town meeting"—that I invite your comment upon the creation of a Joint Congressional Committee on War Cooperation, to be composed of six Senators (elected by the Senate) and six Representatives (elected by the House), with the proviso that not more than four of each group of six should come from the same political party.

That is substantially the formula submitted by the able Senator from Connecticut, except in respect to the number to be selected from a political party and the name of the proposed committee.

Continuing the letter:

If the functions of such a committee were carefully defined to protect the necessities heretofore conceded, it seems to me that it could go far toward bridging the gap which is bound to exist between the executive and the legislative function in this all-out emergency which involves heavy and unescapable obligations upon both of these branches of Government. It seems to me that Congress might well be more content to curb whatever suspicions or irritations may arise if it were to know that its own selected representatives are in full and first-hand contact with all essential facts and will report in due season upon any situation in connection with the conduct of the war which legitimately invites congressional scrutiny. On the other hand, it seems to me that the Execu-

tive might find not only comfort but great aid in such a group available to him at his discretion and his option.

Of course, no such device could or would be expected to rob the Executive of his own full, free will in the exercise of his constitutional responsibilities, nor to rob any Member of Congress of his right to speak on his own responsibility according to his conception of his duty and his conscience. Nevertheless, I cannot escape the conviction that such a device would personify the unity which is going to be so vitally essential to our successful efforts, and I am confident it would be accepted by our people as a whole as one more evidence of our purpose, so far as possible, to preserve the genius of the American system of government under stress and strain.

So much for the inquiry which I submitted on December 15, 1941, to the President.

On December 27, 1941, the President answered my letter in fine spirit and with entire candor. After acknowledging my suggestion, he said:

Of course, I am in hearty accord with the apparent objective. If the Congress believes greater cooperation can be had by the appointment of such a committee, I will be only too happy to consult with and seek the advice of the members of the committee.

The President's letter then refers to his own description of his habit of presumably consulting the majority and minority leaders of Congress, and the particular committees charged with specific subjects. He says that if the Congress wishes to substitute a joint committee for these other consultants it should "make clear its intention"; or, if the joint committee is to be merely an added consultant, he questioned "the practicability of the plan." Then he continues:

I think that consideration should be given to the thought you suggest that "the conduct of the war will constantly involve critical information which cannot be made public for military reasons and which cannot be communicated to 531 Members of the House and Senate lest such general dissemination shall result in publicity that would be contrary to sound public policy." You are in better position than I to judge whether the membership of the two Houses would be satisfied to have the committee of twelve keep from them information as to matters of importance. I am sure that others appreciate, as you do, that I cannot make public information as to military plans that would endanger the safety of our soldiers and sailors or possibly prevent the successful prosecution of their plans.

If the Congress thinks the proposal wise, I will be delighted to accept the judgment and cooperate with the committee selected. However, I would not want to advise adoption of the proposal and thereby express dissatisfaction with the present attitude of the Congress. I cannot too strongly express my appreciation of the spirit and unity and cooperation manifested by Republican and Democratic Members of the Congress since war came to us. It has given great comfort to all of us who believe in our political system.

Mr. President, I think this correspondence of 11 months ago fairly presents the problem which is again raised by the resolution presented by the able Senator from Connecticut. I did not pursue the subject further at that time because I was not wholly convinced in my own mind regarding the wisdom of the course proposed. The President made it clear

that he would not object to such a committee, if Congress should see fit to create it. On the contrary, he promised his wholehearted cooperation. But this left the question whether Congress itself would be willing to create such a joint committee and to trust it with any such contemplated prerogatives.

I have waited for events to clarify the situation. I am glad that the distinguished Senator from Connecticut has brought the issue squarely into the open. I am still somewhat uncertain regarding the precise jurisdiction which such a committee could occupy. But I have ceased to be uncertain at all about the usefulness of such a committee if it fully understands its responsibilities upon the one hand, and its limitations upon the other. I believe the country would welcome it as a partial answer to some of its anxieties. I believe it could encourage unity of thought and action. I believe it could add an element of popular judgment to the Executive consultations in respect to many critical war decisions, and thus could make this "the peoples' war" more intimately in fact as well as name. I believe it could aid the Commander in Chief. I believe it could simplify our own indispensable congressional liaison with the war effort. I believe it could help to win the war.

Mr. President, the chief historical prejudice against an undertaking of the nature contemplated in my correspondence of last December, and in the resolution submitted by the able Senator from Connecticut 2 or 3 weeks ago, is the record of the so-called Committee on the Conduct of the War in the days of the Civil War. The most illuminating review which is available of the work of the Committee on the Conduct of the Civil War is the American Historical Review for April 1918, in which the concluding verdict of the very able author of the article, Mr. William Whatley Pier-son, Jr., is as follows:

That the committee were not experts, nor men of the highest rank of statesmanship, nor of lofty character, are arguments ad hominem rather than ad institutum. They were partisans, but they were men of energy; they were often rash and impetuous but their hearts were in the struggle. If their service as a council be discounted—though the writer is far from asserting that it should be—there was still their great service in giving publicity, in some cases pitiless publicity, to faulty military and questionable political transactions. Exception may be taken to their claim that they had not "sought to accomplish any purpose other than to elicit the truth," but they were confidently ready to be judged by the result.

There is no doubt, Mr. President, that the organization of a committee on the conduct of the war today paralleling the Civil War Committee on the Conduct of the War, not only in its method of organization, but also in its objectives, would be a disservice to the war effort of 1942 or 1943. As I have carefully studied the record of the Civil War Committee on the Conduct of the War, however, I am completely convinced that it was led astray in the first instance largely, if not conclusively, by the fact that it was given the wrong title. That is why I have so carefully insisted that the self-explana-



tory title of any new agency of this nature should be a committee on war cooperation instead of a committee on the conduct of the war. The title is tremendously important since it is definitive of the objective we have in mind.

There cannot be a congressional committee which conducts a war. The conduct of a war cannot be a legislative function. The function of the legislature is to hold the executive branch of the Government to strict accountability for maximum efficiency and minimum mistakes in the exercise of the indispensable executive control and authority over war operations. Therefore, when this Civil War Committee on the Conduct of the War was given its name, which seemed to tie it into the conduct of the war, it is not surprising that in its operations it went far afield from the restraint and the legitimate circumference within which it should have confined its activities. It is not surprising that it did many things which the able Senator from Connecticut would condemn precisely as I do, and which certainly neither of us remotely contemplates in respect to the objectives to which we both now subscribe.

The fact remains that although the Committee on the Conduct of the War in the Civil War days was guilty many times of indefensible interference with what had to be the executive conduct of a war, nevertheless even Nicolai and Hay, the most reliable biographers of President Lincoln, do not hesitate to say that in many situations its contribution to the welfare of the cause to which it was dedicated was invaluable.

There is no reason why the record of the Civil War Committee on the Conduct of the War should create any blanket prejudice against the sort of thing which the able Senator from Connecticut at this end of the Capitol and the able Representative from Illinois at the other end of the Capitol ask should be explored today for the purpose of determining whether we cannot thus create a more effective unity between the legislative and the executive branches of the Government in serving our mutual responsibilities.

In conclusion I desire merely to say that, so far as I am concerned—and, of course, so far as the able Senator from Connecticut is concerned—I am not speaking in any spirit of obstruction whatever, nor in any spirit of partisan criticism; I am speaking solely in a spirit of effective cooperation. I hope I am speaking in the spirit of the thrilling apostrophe which now grips the hearts of our countrymen, Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. I am sorry I did not hear all the Senator's address. I presume, however, his remarks were directed toward the establishment of a congressional committee on the conduct of the war.

Mr. VANDENBERG. If the Senator will permit me to interrupt him just a moment, inasmuch as he did not hear my address, the chief purpose of the address was to present my correspondence

with the President of the United States, in which he states his entire willingness to welcome a legitimate suggestion of the nature to which I have referred, and cooperate with such a committee if Congress should conclude to name it.

Mr. CONNALLY. Of course, Congress is still in the picture.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The chief purpose of the suggestion is to enable Congress to remain in the picture a little more definitely than it has heretofore.

Mr. CONNALLY. Does the Senator think a congressional committee could have engineered the recent exploit of landing 140,000 troops in Africa?

Mr. VANDENBERG. No, Mr. President; and I do not care to engage in a colloquy with the able Senator from Texas on the basis of too critical an examination of what has happened or will happen. If the Senator had heard what I had to say, he would understand that I have definitely made it plain that under no circumstances would I interfere with the executive function in connection with the administration of the war. I would merely seek to facilitate a unity of responsibility and turn it into unity of action, which, under representative forms of government, must still be divided between the executive and the legislative.

Mr. CONNALLY. Let me say to the able Senator from Michigan that I am sure that no one in the Senate or the other House wants to deny to either body its legitimate functions with regard to the war and all things incidental thereto. However, I might observe that we have an able Committee on Naval Affairs, headed by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], and which is supposed to keep itself advised from time to time as to all naval matters, as it no doubt does, by hearings. We also have a Committee on Military Affairs, under the chairmanship of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], and on that committee are also the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], as well as others, who are from time to time seeking to keep informed on military matters. We also have the Truman committee, the function of which is to examine into war contracts, and any practices of the Navy or the Army which should be inquired into.

I am sure that no one objects to activities of the Congress in those regards. What the Senator from Texas has in mind is that any interference or aggressive action with regard to the actual conduct of military and naval operations is not within the functions of the Congress, and it should not undertake to exercise a function which is beyond its scope.

Mr. VANDENBERG. If the Senator will permit me to interrupt him again, in spite of his superior eloquence, to which I always yield obedience, I doubt whether he has made the statement he is now making any more emphatically than I made it before he entered the Chamber.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I would not engage in a contest with the Senator from Michigan on any matter

which required eloquence, or logic, or journalistic skill and genius. Of course, I do not accept at full face the assurance by the Senator that he always yields to the Senator from Texas in his views. I always covet the Senator's agreement, but I am sure that I become quite lonely sometimes.

The point I am trying to make, however, and I am glad the Senator from Michigan has already made it, is that we probably do not exercise the functions we have, as we ought to exercise them. We are a little too careless about standing up and maintaining our real functions and powers, and until we do that, I do not see any occasion for us to assume obligations and functions beyond the legislative jurisdiction, and undertake to direct or to dictate to the President of the United States and to our military and naval commanders in the field. I think the last exploit of our armed forces is a perfect demonstration that our leaders, and our military and naval authorities, have been examining and have been planning and have been studying, and now are achieving a vindication of their right, under the direction of the President, to conduct the actual field operations, as it were, of the Army and the Navy.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I simply wish to observe that there is nothing which the able Senator from Texas just had said which has the slightest reference to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], or to my advocacy of it, as the Senator from Texas would know if he had been here during the last few minutes.

Mr. CONNALLY. I am sorry I was not present.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, that is exactly the point I wanted to make. The resolution was submitted to the Senate on October 22, and was not referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. I am not sure that I am not sorry it was not so referred. I am sure the able and distinguished Senator from Texas has not yet had a chance to read the resolution. It is unfortunate that he did not hear the address made by the Senator from Michigan, and I am sorry he did not hear the one I made, because I think he probably would agree with us. I make this observation now lest anyone on the outside should gain the impression that the able Senator from Texas is hostile to the proposal. I have a feeling that he will agree after he shall have had an opportunity to examine the resolution.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, just another word and I am through. I will say to the Senator from Connecticut that the Senator from Texas is not acting through any pique over the fact that the resolution was not referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. This is purely a domestic matter, as I see it, and has no business before the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I have now before me a copy of the resolution, and I am not prepared to express any hostility to it or any agreement with it. The immediate objective

I had in mind was the remark made by the Senator from Michigan, and I admitted that I had not heard all his address. I very much regret that I did not hear it. I always listen to him with interest, if not with agreement. I reiterate my sorrow that I did not hear it, because evidently we are not very far apart.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7523) to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 by providing for the extension of liability; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MAY, Mr. THOMASON, Mr. HARTE, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. SHORT were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

H. R. 7491. An act to provide for the granting of rights-of-way for pipe lines for petroleum and petroleum products and for telephone and/or telegraph lines along and across certain parkway lands in the District of Columbia; and

H. R. 7621. An act to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MARINE CORPS

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, tomorrow our stout-hearted marines, who are now engaging the enemy on far-flung battlefields, will observe the birthday of the corps to which they belong.

On November 10, 1775—167 years ago—a corps of marines was authorized by the Continental Congress. Since that time the Marine Corps has played a conspicuous part in the development of our American heritage of victory.

Marines have fought in every war and, in our years of peace, have kept a vigilant watch over our security and the lives of our citizens throughout the world.

Capt. Samuel Nicholas, the first commanding officer, instructed his recruiting officers to accept only those candidates who, as he put it, were "of dependable and religious nature combined with proper robustness of body."

With such men, the first marine detachments were enabled to play important parts in major encounters of the Revolutionary War. They were active in the capture of vital stores and ammunition at New Providence; they served with honor as a part of Washington's dauntless forces; they sailed the seas with John Paul Jones and many other commanders who gave no quarter until victory had been attained.

The marines established themselves as defenders of American rights and lives on foreign soil when they raised the Stars and Stripes over Tripoli after the Barbary pirates had been subdued there in

1805. It was the first time our flag had ever been raised over an Old World fortress.

Again in the War of 1812 the marines were active in fighting both on land and at sea. They were with the *Constitution* in her memorable victories; they shared in the decisive triumph at Lake Erie, and they had a position of honor in General Jackson's forces at New Orleans.

Through the Mexican War and the Civil War the men of the Marine Corps continued to perform with loyalty and heroism. During the Spanish War, Guantanamo Bay became famous as the site of a land and sea victory. Our forces, led by marines, made possible the destruction of the powerful Spanish Fleet in Cuban waters. Admiral Dewey's forces were bolstered by a marine detachment when he sailed into Manila Harbor.

The history of the Marine Corps in 1917 and 1918 is well known to every American. The Fourth Brigade of Marines was assigned as one of the two infantry brigades of the Second Division, American Expeditionary Force. This division engaged in eight operations in France, four of which were major offensives.

Three times the marine units were cited in Army orders for conspicuous action in the Chateau-Thierry sector, the Aisne-Marne offensive, and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. For their conduct in these memorable actions, France awarded these units her highest decorations, the French Fourragere and the ribbon of the Croix de Guerre.

The Fifth Brigade of Marines also served later in France. In addition to these land units, the Marine Corps continued to function as the vital arm of the Navy, supplying detachments for the fleet as well as maintaining numerous detachments on guard at navy yards and ammunition depots.

Tomorrow's one hundred and sixty-seventh anniversary of the Marine Corps is the most meaningful in the history of the corps as well as the Nation. It is significant to observe that the Marine Corps, which undertook the first offensive in this war, is upholding all its traditions of courage and victory with a steadfastness which makes all Americans truly proud of their fighting men.

Whether operating as the land arm of the Navy, or detached for duty with the Army, or waging battle in the skies, the United States marines are today fulfilling the destiny set for them by our fathers of freedom in the day that American freedom was born.

Today we send them, stationed in the Solomon Islands, on land and sea in every part of the world, our heartfelt gratitude.

We assure them, one and all, that Americans are proud of the dauntless spirit and unfailing bravery and loyalty of our United States marines.

#### ELIMINATION OF POLL TAX IN ELECTION OF FEDERAL OFFICERS

Mr. McNARY. In the absence of the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], and at his request, I desire to give notice that on Thursday next, at

the meeting of the Senate, he and other Senators will make a motion that the Senate take up and consider Order of Business 1716, House bill 1024, to amend an act to prevent pernicious political activities, known generally as the poll-tax bill. I understand that the Senate will adjourn today until Thursday next, and at that time the able Senator from Nebraska or some other Senator will probably move to take up the measure and attempt to make it the unfinished business. I thought it was necessary to give this notice so that Senators who are interested in the proposed legislation and who are now absent may have an opportunity to be present on Thursday.

#### REDUCTION OF DRAFT-AGE LIMIT

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, since the Senate passed the bill providing for the drafting of 18- and 19-year-old boys, with an amendment providing that they must either be 20 years old or have had 12 months' training before being sent abroad in combat service, we have been subjected to a flood of misleading propaganda from administration officials which has completely deceived many newspaper editors on the real issues involved.

If it is necessary to draft 18-year-old boys and send them immediately into combat service without training, I am sure the Senate is willing to do so; but I believe the evidence shows that the Senate felt that the Army had wholly failed to prove the necessity of the case. No adequate statistics have been presented or seem to be in existence. Such figures as I can obtain prove to me that by drafting all men under thirty, except in cases of extreme hardship, we can obtain an Army of seven or eight million men without drafting the 18-year-old boys at all.

I am sure that the charge which has been made, that the Senate was influenced by political considerations or by "softness" toward the prosecution of the war, is completely misleading and fallacious. After reading all the evidence my own conclusions are as follows:

First. The medical testimony shows, clearly that about half the 18-year-old boys are too immature to make good soldiers and would be more subject than older men to permanent nervous injury. Since that time I have talked with many educators and others who are in close contact with boys of 18. The opinion is universal that while half of them are mature, the other half are not.

Second. The British, recognizing this fact, still provided, after 3 years of war, that no boy could be sent into combat service until he is 19½, and have only just reduced this age to 19, and not 18.

Third. There is no evidence whatever that 18-year-old boys make good soldiers. We have never drafted them before, and the only experience our Army has had is with those who volunteer, who come from the most mature and adventurous percentage of the 18-year-olds.

Fourth. The draft is unfair to the more intelligent among these boys, because they cannot become officers, as can the older men.

Personally, I believe that the 18-year-old boys should not be drafted until it is



absolutely necessary, and I have been unable to find any evidence of necessity if we are willing to draft married men under 30. I cannot help thinking that the action of the Senate on the O'Daniel amendment showed that the Senate also felt that there was a lack of such evidence.

I make these remarks only to suggest that the problem ought to be worked out amicably. I see no reason why the Army should insist on complete and arbitrary power over every 18-year-old boy in the United States. I therefore suggest one or two alternatives. I suggest that the conference committee might substitute for the O'Daniel amendment a proposal that 18-year-old boys be drafted only after all men under 30 who are not absolutely essential to the civilian war effort have been drafted. If this cannot be done, the O'Daniel amendment might be confined to boys of 18, so as not to include boys of 19. In short, the amendment as originally proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] might be adopted as a compromise. I do not believe there is any evidence that the deferment of these boys from combat service until they are 19, rather than 20, as proposed in the O'Daniel amendment, could possibly be inconvenient. The British have not found it so. If it is inconvenient, the law permits the President to classify men by age groups, and defer those of 18 until all the others have been called.

So far as I know, nearly every country calls men by age groups. For some reason which I have been unable to discover, the Selective Service Director, although he has the power to call men by age groups, has failed to exercise that power. In every other nation of which I know the class of 20 is first called, until all who are available are called. Then the class of 19 is called, until all men in that class who are available are taken. Finally, perhaps the class of 18 is called. I see no reason why that course should not be followed. In my opinion, the Director has failed miserably by not making a distinction between men over 35 and men under 35. He has the power to do so. He has the power to say, "We will take all the men up to 35, but not over 35." Many men over 35 are too old.

I cannot imagine any more unsound argument than that advanced by the Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson, that we must take the 18- and 19-year-old boys because the average of the last draft is over 27½. Why is it over 27½? Because Mr. Hershey has failed to distinguish between men under 35 and men over 35, as he had the power to do. The argument which is now advanced, that we balance the decrepit gentlemen of 42 against the immature boys of 18 to obtain an average closer to the average we should have is one of the most unsound arguments I have ever heard. If it is not unsound, I do not recognize logic.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. WALSH. I have received many letters dealing with the subject now being discussed by the Senator from Ohio. Many of them have come from college students, recommending that the O'Daniel amendment be not adopted. Is

there anything in the bill to draft 18- and 19-year-old boys which would prevent college students from enlisting?

Mr. TAFT. They may enlist. In my judgment such letters are the result of very evident and deliberate propaganda which has been going on ever since the Senate adopted the O'Daniel amendment. The propaganda has sought to reach every organ of public opinion in an effort to eliminate the O'Daniel amendment completely.

Mr. WALSH. I was surprised to read in one letter, signed by several college students, the statement:

We have our own plans.

The inference was that they were relieved, and did not themselves need to be concerned about the drafting of 18- and 19-year-old boys. Is there anything in the bill which would exempt students in colleges from the draft?

Mr. TAFT. There is nothing in the bill which we passed which would exempt college students in any way. In fact, the intention of the Army was to take practically all 18-, 19-, and 20-year-old boys by the first of next July.

Mr. WALSH. I assumed so. I simply wish to observe that if the college students who have been writing joint letters really wish to set a patriotic example, they should enlist in the Army or Navy at once.

Mr. TAFT. I think the Senator's suggestion is very much in point.

The point I wish to make is that I do not think anyone objects to drafting 18-year-old boys if it is absolutely necessary. It seems to me that the way in which everybody could get together on this plan would be to provide that they should not be drafted until all the older men have been taken who can be taken. I have no objection to including 18-year-old boys in the draft; but it seems to me that they are of a different class. They are younger. We ought to provide that before they are taken the older men should be taken, including married men with children, if those men are under 30 years of age. It seems to me that some such compromise might result in general unity on a proposal with respect to which I am sure there is no basic difference in principle.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOXEY in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:  
Several postmasters.

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Capt. Charles H. McMorris to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 13th day of May 1942;

Capt. Calvin H. Cobb to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 10th day of May 1942;

Sundry assistant dental surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to rank from certain dates;

Several officers in the Marine Corps (temporary) for permanent appointment in that corps, to rank from certain dates; and

Sundry citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

#### THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the Army nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Army nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the President be notified forthwith of all nominations confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

That completes the calendar.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. HILL. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, November 12, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate November 9, 1942:

##### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Walter Thurston, of Arizona, now a Foreign Service officer of class one and lately minister counselor at the American Embassy in Moscow, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to El Salvador.

##### THE JUDICIARY

Louis E. Goodman, of California, to be United States district judge for the northern district of California, vice Hon. Harold Loud-erback, deceased.

Edward Burns Parker, of Alabama, to be United States attorney for the middle district of Alabama, vice Thomas D. Samford, resigned.

James A. Bough, of the Virgin Islands, to be district attorney for the district court of the Virgin Islands. Mr. Bough is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired June 29, 1941.

##### UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Ira Lamar Morgan, of Mississippi, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Mississippi, vice Kinloch Owen, term expired.

##### IN THE NAVY

Medical Director Ross T. McIntire to be Surgeon General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of 4 years.

Medical Director Charles S. Stephenson to be a medical director in the Navy, with the

rank of rear admiral, for temporary service, while serving as Director of the United States of America Typhus Commission, to rank from the 4th day of November 1942.

Capt. Walter S. DeLany to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 16th day of May 1942.

#### IN THE COAST GUARD

Prof. (temporary) Jerry B. Hoag to be a permanent professor in the United States Coast Guard with rank of lieutenant commander, to rank as such from September 9, 1940.

#### POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

#### ALABAMA

Foster Webb Stanley, Greenville, Ala., in place of E. H. Smith, deceased.

#### ARKANSAS

H. Spellman Evans, Cotter, Ark., in place of F. B. Ortman, resigned.

Elmer F. Dooley, South Fort Smith, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Charles C. Snapp, Walnut Ridge, Ark., in place of C. C. Snapp. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

#### CALIFORNIA

Lillian I. Webb, Fair Oaks, Calif., in place of B. R. Hild. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1942.

#### FLORIDA

Cecil C. Smoak, Deerfield Beach, Fla., in place of N. L. Dickens, removed.

George W. Hughes, North Miami Beach, Fla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1941.

#### GEORGIA

Esther D. Martin, Broxton, Ga., in place of J. W. McCallum. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

#### ILLINOIS

Erwin J. Mahlandt, Breese, Ill., in place of E. J. Mahlandt. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Budd L. Kellogg, Downers Grove, Ill., in place of B. L. Kellogg. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Margaret Echols, Flossmoor, Ill., in place of Margaret Echols. Incumbent's commission expired May 31, 1942.

Eulalie E. Mase, Forreston, Ill., in place of E. E. Mase. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John P. Hook, Fulton, Ill., in place of J. P. Hook. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

DeCourcy Lloyd, Glencoe, Ill., in place of DeCourcy Lloyd. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William I. Tyler, Granville, Ill., in place of W. I. Tyler. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Porter J. Campbell, Hardin, Ill., in place of P. J. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Oliver P. Dickson, Homer, Ill., in place of O. P. Dickson. Incumbent's commission expired May 11, 1942.

George H. Wales, Lanark, Ill., in place of G. H. Wales. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Carl E. Saur, Malta, Ill., in place of C. E. Saur. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Ruth A. Tilford, M. sfield, Ill., in place of R. A. Tilford. Incumbent's commission expired May 11, 1942.

O. Cammie Seeders, Palestine, Ill., in place of O. C. Seeders. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

David W. Leigh, Ramsey, Ill., in place of D. W. Leigh. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Marcus M. Wilber, Sorento, Ill., in place of M. M. Wilber. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William Hubert Darby, Tampico, Ill., in place of H. W. Darby. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Curtis E. Veach, Valer, Ill., in place of C. E. Veach. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Grove Harrison, Viola, Ill., in place of Grove Harrison. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Floyd E. Madden, Willow Hill, Ill., in place of F. E. Madden. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

#### INDIANA

Edward M. Cripe, Camden, Ind., in place of E. M. Cripe. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Frank Ellett, Coatesville, Ind., in place of Frank Ellett. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William L. Eastin, Ewing, Ind., in place of W. L. Eastin. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Edward V. Myers, Fremont, Ind., in place of E. V. Myers. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Orel J. Montgomery, Holton, Ind., in place of O. J. Montgomery. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Donald H. Clark, Lowell, Ind., in place of S. T. Henry, deceased.

Lloyd A. Rickel, Mentone, Ind., in place of L. A. Rickel. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Merle L. Venis, Waynetown, Ind., in place of J. E. Robinson, resigned.

#### IOWA

Martin W. Brockman, Clarksville, Iowa, in place of M. W. Brockman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Charles G. Vasey, Collins, Iowa, in place of C. G. Vasey. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Henry C. Finner, Denison, Iowa, in place of H. C. Finner. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Jacob A. Schwartz, Fenton, Iowa, in place of J. A. Schwartz. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Lilly B. Gibbons, Jefferson, Iowa, in place of L. B. Gibbons. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Herman L. Walker, Kalona, Iowa, in place of H. L. Walker. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Katharine Wallace Shaw, Redding, Iowa, in place of K. W. Shaw. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Joseph P. Quinn, Riverside, Iowa, in place of J. P. Quinn. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Lillian E. Gasseling, Walcott, Iowa, in place of R. P. Tank, transferred.

Paul Max Clark, Woodbine, Iowa, in place of P. M. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

H. Clyde Caloney, Woodward, Iowa, in place of H. C. Caloney. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

#### KANSAS

Tillman W. Floyd, Ashland, Kans., in place of G. E. Broadie, resigned.

James D. Egbert, Cimarron, Kans., in place of J. D. Egbert. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Asa I. Cox, Colony, Kans., in place of A. I. Cox. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Stephen E. Murray, Jamestown, Kans., in place of S. E. Murray. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Lafranier M. Herrington, Kanopolis, Kans., in place of L. M. Herrington. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Lee Calvin, La Cygne, Kans., in place of Lee Calvin. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Axel A. Peterson, La Harpe, Kans., in place of A. A. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Francis G. Burford, Longton, Kans., in place of F. G. Burford. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Elizabeth Mansfield, Lucas, Kans., in place of Elizabeth Mansfield. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Noah D. Zeigler, Oakley, Kans., in place of N. D. Zeigler. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Cecil C. Pember, Olathe, Kans., in place of C. C. Pember. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Lovisa J. Peacock, Protection, Kans., in place of L. J. Peacock. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Robert R. Morgan, Rexford, Kans., in place of R. R. Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Leigh D. Dowling, St. Francis, Kans., in place of L. D. Dowling. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Harry F. Geistfeld, Washington, Kans., in place of H. F. Geistfeld. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James A. Hanks, Wetmore, Kans., in place of J. A. Hanks. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Paul L. Turgeon, Wilson, Kans., in place of P. L. Turgeon. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

#### KENTUCKY

Bess S. May, Prestonsburg, Ky., in place of B. S. May. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William Lester Tarter, Science Hill, Ky., in place of W. L. Tarter. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Jennie S. May, Stone, Ky., in place of J. S. May. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Earl Bard, Water Valley, Ky. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

#### LOUISIANA

Thomas J. Franklin, Anacoco, La. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Victor E. Green, De Ridder, La., in place of V. E. Green. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Frederick J. Wisser, Jr., Gretna, La., in place of E. S. Crawford, removed.

Felix J. Orgeron, Harvey, La., in place of F. J. Orgeron. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

#### MAINE

George H. Williams, Alfred, Maine, in place of G. H. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

John L. Tarr, Anson, Maine, in place of J. L. Tarr. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Erma G. Maxim, Corinna, Maine, in place of E. G. Maxim. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Elsie S. Dow, Eagle Lake, Maine, in place of E. S. Dow. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Cyril Cyr, Jackman Station, Maine, in place of Cyril Cyr. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Edna M. Ellis, North Anson, Maine, in place of E. M. Ellis. Incumbent's commission expired April 29, 1942.

Gertrude M. Sprague, Oakfield, Maine, in place of E. B. Holden, retired.

Howard H. Herrick, Rangeley, Maine, in place of H. H. Herrick. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Hildred M. Rider, Rockport, Maine, in place of H. M. Rider. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Leo M. Cyr, Rockwood, Maine, in place of L. M. Cyr. Incumbent's commission expired April 29, 1942.

Mary C. Thorpe, Sabattus, Maine, in place of M. C. Thorpe. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

George E. Dugal, St. Agatha, Maine, in place of G. E. Dugal. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.



Frank R. Madden, Skowhegan, Maine, in place of F. R. Madden. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

## MARYLAND

Lillie M. Pierce, Glyndon, Md., in place of L. M. Pierce. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John M. Pearce, Monkton, Md., in place of J. M. Pearce. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

## MASSACHUSETTS

John E. Mansfield, Bedford, Mass., in place of J. E. Mansfield. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Winona G. Craig, Falmouth Heights, Mass., in place of W. G. Craig. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1942.

Hormisdas Boucher, Ludlow, Mass., in place of Hormisdas Boucher. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

James E. Williams, North Dighton, Mass., in place of J. E. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

William F. O'Toole, South Barre, Mass., in place of W. F. O'Toole. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John F. Malone, Southwick, Mass., in place of J. F. Malone. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Arthur J. Fairgrieve, Tewksbury, Mass., in place of A. J. Fairgrieve. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Raymond F. Gurney, Wilbraham, Mass., in place of R. F. Gurney. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

## MICHIGAN

Ernest O. Coy, Alden, Mich., in place of E. O. Coy. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Thomas Earl Barry, Baraga, Mich., in place of T. E. Barry. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Arthur E. Dann, Beaverton, Mich., in place of A. E. Dann. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John Leon Breckenridge, Breckenridge, Mich., in place of J. L. Breckenridge. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Robert J. McCormick, Carleton, Mich., in place of R. J. McCormick. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Arthur Little, Cass City, Mich., in place of Arthur Little. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James D. George, Crystal, Mich., in place of J. D. George. Incumbent's commission expired November 30, 1941.

Blanche L. Verplanck, Edmore, Mich., in place of B. L. Verplanck. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Elfreda L. Mulligan, Grand Marais, Mich., in place of E. L. Mulligan. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Ruth G. Templeton, Harbor Beach, Mich., in place of R. G. Templeton. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Ernest G. Corbin, Hart, Mich., in place of E. G. Corbin. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Eugene E. Hubbard, Hudsonville, Mich., in place of E. E. Hubbard. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Jessie E. Lederle, Leland, Mich., in place of J. E. Lederle. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Edward J. Talbot, Manistee, Mich., in place of E. J. Talbot. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Alfred J. Rochon, Marine City, Mich., in place of A. J. Rochon. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Floyd T. King, Marysville, Mich., in place of F. T. King. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

C. Maude Russell, New Era, Mich., in place of C. M. Russell. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Edward L. Kenny, Onkama, Mich., in place of E. L. Kenny. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Edwin E. Thompson, Oscoda, Mich., in place of E. E. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Catherine C. Laing, Otisville, Mich., in place of C. C. Laing. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Mildred E. Walsh, St. Charles, Mich., in place of M. E. Walsh. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Floyd H. Leach, Scotts, Mich., in place of F. H. Leach. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Percy A. Bowen, Tecumseh, Mich., in place of F. S. Gillespie, deceased.

Gordon W. Huffman, Tustin, Mich., in place of G. W. Huffman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

## MINNESOTA

Bert C. Hazle, Alden, Minn., in place of B. C. Hazle. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1942.

Gertrude M. McGowan, Appleton, Minn., in place of G. M. McGowan. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1942.

Charles B. Fraser, Battle Lake, Minn., in place of C. B. Fraser. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1942.

Joseph C. McGowan, Benson, Minn., in place of J. C. McGowan. Incumbent's commission expired June 13, 1942.

Timothy Hurley, Bird Island, Minn., in place of Timothy Hurley. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1942.

Alex C. Wahoske, Odessa, Minn., in place of A. C. Wahoske. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1942.

Ewald G. Krueger, Vergas, Minn., in place of E. G. Krueger. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1942.

Elizabeth C. Bahr, Waconia, Minn., in place of E. C. Bahr. Incumbent's commission expired June 13, 1942.

Margaret J. McGarry, Walker, Minn., in place of M. J. McGarry. Incumbent's commission expired June 13, 1942.

William F. Sanger, Windom, Minn., in place of W. F. Sanger. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1942.

Oscar W. Groth, Wright, Minn., in place of O. W. Groth. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1942.

Sarah E. Jones, Zimmerman, Minn., in place of S. E. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1942.

## MISSISSIPPI

Fletcher H. Womack, Crenshaw, Miss., in place of F. H. Womack. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1942.

Woodard M. Herring, Inverness, Miss., in place of W. M. Herring. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Frances G. Wimberly, Jonestown, Miss., in place of F. G. Wimberly. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Bettie S. McLeod, Kreole, Miss., in place of C. G. Siurua, resigned.

Florence Churchwell, Leakesville, Miss., in place of Florence Churchwell. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Viva H. McInnis, Rosedale, Miss., in place of V. H. McInnis. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Beall A. Brock, West, Miss., in place of B. A. Brock. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

## MISSOURI

Samuel B. McCollum, Bucklin, Mo., in place of S. B. McCollum. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Floyd L. Decker, Crocker, Mo., in place of F. L. Decker. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Wilbur S. Scott, Deepwater, Mo., in place of W. S. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Anvil A. Lewis, Eminence, Mo., in place of A. A. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Sam B. Shackelford, Ewing, Mo., in place of S. B. Shackelford. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John G. Trautwein, Gerald, Mo., in place of F. G. Lane, retired.

Pat Malone, Jamesport, Mo., in place of Pat Malone. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James P. Moore, Liberal, Mo., in place of J. P. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Frank E. Sibley, Matthews, Mo., in place of F. E. Sibley. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Verne H. Gracey, Reeds Spring, Mo., in place of V. H. Gracey. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Ernest C. Buehler, South St. Joseph, Mo., in place of E. C. Buehler. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Emmett R. Burrows, Van Buren, Mo., in place of E. R. Burrows. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James E. Ferguson, Williamsville, Mo., in place of J. E. Ferguson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Frederick L. Stafford, Windsor, Mo., in place of F. L. Stafford. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

## MONTANA

Eugene T. Kirchner, Circle, Mont., in place of E. T. Kirchner. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Harry J. Andrus, Dillon, Mont., in place of H. J. Andrus. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Ludwig S. Rigler, East Helena, Mont., in place of L. S. Rigler. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William L. Thompson, Fairview, Mont., in place of W. L. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Joseph P. Sternhagen, Glasgow, Mont., in place of J. P. Sternhagen. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

George Clarence Moore, Harlowton, Mont., in place of G. C. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Rudolph P. Petersen, Rudyard, Mont., in place of R. P. Petersen. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Flossie A. Marsh, Sheridan, Mont., in place of F. A. Marsh. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Lucile D. Knight, Twin Bridges, Mont., in place of L. D. Knight. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Lucy B. Cullen, Wibaux, Mont., in place of L. B. Cullen. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

## NEBRASKA

Walter G. Mangold, Bennington, Nebr., Office become Presidential July 1, 1942.

Louis C. Kuster, Tecumseh, Nebr., in place of L. C. Kuster. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1942.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

George H. Simpson, Bradford, N. H., in place of G. H. Simpson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Irving H. Brown, Campton, N. H., in place of I. H. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired June 13, 1942.

George W. Moulton, Lisbon, N. H., in place of G. W. Moulton. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1942.

## NEW JERSEY

William L. Scheuerman, Pasking Ridge, N. J., in place of W. L. Scheuerman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William H. Thompson, Farmingdale, N. J., in place of W. H. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John F. Dugan, Garwood, N. J., in place of J. F. Dugan. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Walter H. Applegate, Lakewood, N. J., in place of C. C. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired August 26, 1939.

John D. Bunn, Long Valley, N. J., in place of J. D. Bunn. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James D. McErlane, Morris Plains, N. J., in place of J. D. McErlane. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Katherine A. Cooney, Pedricktown, N. J., in place of K. A. Cooney. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Robert W. Kidd, Penns Grove, N. J., in place of R. W. Kidd. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James E. Porter, Jr., Rumson, N. J., in place of J. E. Porter, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Allen J. Thomas, Scotch Plains, N. J., in place of A. J. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Jane L. Garland, Sea Bright, N. J., in place of J. L. Garland. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Joseph S. Devlin, Sea Girt, N. J., in place of J. S. Devlin. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Michael A. Carroll, South Bound Brook, N. J., in place of M. A. Carroll. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

May W. Veitch, Wenonah, N. J., in place of M. W. Veitch. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

#### NEW MEXICO-TEXAS

Perla E. Darbyshire, Anthony, N. Mex.-Tex., in place of P. E. Darbyshire. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

#### NEW MEXICO

Arthur L. England, Clayton, N. Mex., in place of A. L. England. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Joseph H. Gentry, Fort Stanton, N. Mex., in place of J. H. Gentry. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James W. Patterson, Fort Sumner, N. Mex., in place of J. W. Patterson. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

#### NEW YORK

Gerald Aldrich, Bemus Point, N. Y., in place of Gerald Aldrich. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Mildred E. Brown, Bliss, N. Y., in place of M. E. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Michael G. Gaffney, Clinton, N. Y., in place of M. G. Gaffney. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Mary I. Callahan, Deferiet, N. Y., in place of C. C. Wenzel, resigned.

Walter S. Blade, Delanson, N. Y., in place of W. S. Blade. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Clayton I. Burch, Earlville, N. Y., in place of C. I. Burch. Incumbent's commission expired May 14, 1942.

Emily C. Stevens, Eldred, N. Y., in place of E. C. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Eugene E. Towell, Fillmore, N. Y., in place of E. E. Towell. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Louis C. Donovan, Mount Morris, N. Y., in place of L. C. Donovan. Incumbent's commission expired May 14, 1942.

Dennis A. Shannon, New York Mills, N. Y., in place of Dennis Shannon. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1942.

Clarence A. Chamberlain, Orangeburg, N. Y., in place of C. A. Chamberlain. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

#### NORTH CAROLINA

Elsie F. Shuford, Arden, N. C., in place of P. E. Rickman, transferred.

William M. Jefferson, Belmont, N. C., in place of W. M. Jefferson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John E. Brown, Jr., Boone, N. C., in place of W. G. Hartzog. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

George E. Wilson, Jr., Charlotte, N. C., in place of P. R. Younts, removed.

Jack Barfield, Mount Olive, N. C., in place of Jack Barfield. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Dennis Staton Inscoc, Raleigh, N. C., in place of C. L. Williamson, resigned.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

Ronald Keeley, Hazen, N. Dak., in place of Ronald Keeley. Incumbent's commission expired May 4, 1942.

#### OREGON

J. Dayton McLucas, Hood River, Oreg., in place of J. D. McLucas. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Oscar L. Groves, Monmouth, Oreg., in place of O. L. Groves. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1942.

Elton A. Schroeder, Myrtle Point, Oreg., in place of E. A. Schroeder. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1942.

Harvey C. Knapp, North Portland, Oreg., in place of H. C. Knapp. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1942.

Phyllis H. Ryman, Westfir, Oreg., in place of E. M. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired December 23, 1941.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Lewis M. Sutton, Camp Hill, Pa., in place of L. M. Sutton. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James Nevant, Farrell, Pa., in place of James Nevant. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John L. Clover, Knox, Pa., in place of J. L. Clover. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William J. Cannon, Lansford, Pa., in place of W. J. Cannon. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Wilbur G. Warner, Lehigh, Pa., in place of W. G. Warner. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1942.

Penrose L. Young, Northampton, Pa., in place of P. L. Young. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1942.

Fred Favo, Oakmont, Pa., in place of Fred Favo. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Joseph P. Caulfield, Verona, Pa., in place of J. P. Caulfield. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

#### PUERTO RICO

Teresa Melendez, Arroyo, P. R., in place of Teresa Melendez. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1942.

Luis E. Kolb, Utuado, P. R., in place of L. E. Kolb. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1942.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

Marion G. Andersen, Conway, S. C., in place of M. G. Andersen. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

#### TEXAS

Rufus F. Stanley, Brownwood, Tex., in place of J. E. Johnson, resigned.

#### WYOMING

Minnie C. Corum, Encampment, Wyo., in place of M. C. Corum. Incumbent's commission expired May 11, 1942.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate November 9, 1942:

#### IN THE ARMY

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT IN ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be major generals

Donald Hilary Connolly  
William Ormon Butler  
LeRoy Lutes  
Phillip Bracken Fleming  
Troy Houston Middleton  
John William Leonard  
Fred W. Miller  
Ralph Corbett Smith

James Kerr Crain  
William Glenn Livesay

To be brigadier generals

Harry John Collins  
Edwin Luther Sibert  
Newton Longfellow  
Alfred Bixby Quinton, Jr.  
Maurice Levi Miller  
Theodore Earl Beuchler  
Benjamin Greeley Ferris  
James Pratt Hodges  
Luther Stevens Smith  
Edgar King  
Clovis Ethelbert Byers  
Wolcott Paige Hayes  
Roger Manning Wicks  
Frederick Willis Manley  
Patrick Weston Timberlake  
George Vernon Keyser  
Frederick McCabe  
Charles Frost Craig  
John Martin Clark  
Franklin Otis Carroll  
William Dan Powell  
Paul Wolcott Rutledge  
Thomas Dresser White  
Aaron Edward Jones  
Lawrence Augustus Lawson  
Victor Herbert Strahm  
Willis Ratcliffe Taylor  
George Matthew Halloran  
Benjamin Wiley Chidlaw  
Nathan Bedford Forrest  
Percy Lee Sadler  
Warren Rice Carter  
Haydon Lemaire Boatner  
Hugh Tullock Mayberry  
Leo Andrew Walton  
William Henry Holcombe  
Julian Francis Barnes  
Stanley Lonzo Scott  
Floyd Emerson Galloway  
Gordon Philip Saville  
Horace Oscar Cushman  
James Alexander Mollison  
Wilhelm Arthur Andersen  
Howard Ellsworth Fuller  
Cyrus Rowlett Smith

#### APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be first lieutenants, Medical Corps, with rank from date of appointment

Maurice Blair Johnston  
Edward Alton Ricketts  
John Bradley Moring  
Thomas Lewis Ozment  
John D. Lecky  
Victor Henry Smith  
Robert Alfred McCall

To be second lieutenant of Field Artillery with rank from date of appointment

George Sterling Brown, Jr.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, the Father of infinite mercy, we pray in the name of Him whose nature glows with the brightness of the firmament and shines like the stars forever; in Him is the divine rage against iniquity and falsehood. O river of God flow forward with Thy cleansing power, guiding our youth with emblems of knowledge in their hands; our workers hurrying toward shop and factory, girding our civilians for their tasks that they may be warned of the rocks and shoals on which millions have perished.



O Lord God, be with our marshaled hosts which are making straight through the desert a highway for the marching of the emancipated peoples of earth; if need be, valor will accord them a common death, but history will give them a common fame and posterity a common monument. Pity, oh pity the victims who have fallen martyrs to despotism and greed. Help them to turn from their captors, who are destined to shame and dishonor in a free world. Grant that the Congress, with a single and a unified purpose may make human freedom blaze forth before the eyes of all men. We humbly beseech Thee to be at the side of our President day and night; be pleased to bless our Speaker and these servants of free government and Thine shall be the praise. In the holy name of our Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, November 5, 1942, was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Vice President had on November 2, 1942, appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following Department:

#### Post Office Department.

The message also announced that the Acting President pro tempore had on November 5, 1942, appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following Departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of the Interior.
3. Department of the Navy.
4. Department of the Treasury.
5. Department of War.
6. District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.
7. Federal Security Agency.
8. National Housing Agency.
9. Securities and Exchange Commission.
10. The National Archives.
11. War Production Board.

#### AMENDMENT TO SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7528) to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 by providing for the extension of liability, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 120]

Anderson, N. Mex.	Hancock	Osmers
Angell	Harness	Patman
Barnes	Hébert	Pearson
Beam	Heffernan	Peterson, Ga.
Bennett	Hendricks	Plauché
Boggs	Hinsaw	Ploeser
Bradley, Mich.	Hobbs	Plumley
Buckler, Minn.	Hoibrock	Reed, Ill.
Bulwinkle	Hook	Ritzley
Byron	Houston	Robertson, N. Dak.
Cannon, Mo.	Hunter	Rockwell
Cartwright	Izac	Rodgers, Pa.
Case, S. Dak.	Jackson	Rolph
Chenoweth	Jacobsen	Romjue
Claypool	Jarrett	Sabath
Cliett	Johns	Sacks
Cochran	Johnson, Calif.	Schaefer, Ill.
Coffee, Nebr.	Johnson, W. Va.	Schulte
Coffee, Wash.	Kee	Scrugham
Collins	Keefe	Shaffer, Mich.
Creal	Kelly, Ill.	Shanley
Crosser	Kerr	Shannon
Crowther	Kilburn	Sheridan
Cullen	Kilday	Smith, Pa.
Cunningham	Kociaowski	Smith, W. Va.
Davis, Ohio	Kramer	Smith, Wis.
Dies	Lambertson	South
Dingell	Lanham	Spence
Drewry	Larrabee	Starnes, Ala.
Duncan	LeCompte	Steagall
Dworshak	Lewis	Stefan
Edmiston	McKeough	Stevenson
Eliot, Mass.	McLean	Stratton
Ellis	Mac'ejewski	Sullivan
Engel	Maciora	Summers, Tex.
Fellows	Magnuson	Tenerowicz
Flaherty	Mansfield	Terry
Flannagan	May	Thill
Fogarty	Miller	Tinkham
Ford, Leland M.	Mills, La.	Voorhis, Calif.
Gehrmann	Mundt	Vreeland
Granger	Murdock	Wasielewski
Grant, Ind.	Nelson	West
Green	Nichols	Whelchel
Hall	O'Connor	Williams
Leonard W. Halleck	O'Day	Winter
	O'Leary	Zimmerman
	Oliver	

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and eighty-five Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

#### AMENDMENT TO SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi moves to instruct the managers of the conference on the part of the House to accept, agree to, and concur in the Senate amendment contained in section 7 on page 7 of the bill as it passed the Senate, which amendment reads as follows:

"Sec. 7. No person under 20 years of age inducted under this act shall be placed in actual combat duty beyond the territorial boundaries of continental United States until after he has had at least 1 year's military training following his induction."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Will the gentleman withhold that for a moment?

Mr. THOMASON. I withhold it for a moment.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say to the gentleman from Texas that the adoption of this motion will not in any way delay the passage of this bill, but on the other hand it will expedite it. I have no desire to take up the time of the House or to in any way obstruct the proceedings as they now stand, but I sincerely trust that every Member will vote for this motion to give these 18- and 19-year-old boys at least 1 year's training before sending them into foreign combat.

There are plenty of men within the present draft age, in this country and the countries allied with us, to meet the demands, at least until these young boys are adequately trained.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have a letter from General Marshall, dated November 9, which I would like to read.

The letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,  
Washington, November 9, 1942.  
Hon. JOHN W. McCORMACK,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. McCORMACK: This is in response to your request for a letter indicating the effect which restrictions on the use of soldiers will have on the war effort.

My views on this matter were stated in a letter to Mr. WADSWORTH and in testimony before the Military Affairs Committee. In addition I might state that after detailed study the War Department finds that these restrictions will make it necessary to secure authority to induct an additional 500,000 men above our previously calculated requirements. The War Department is faced with a realistic situation and must proceed with the organization of units and replacements in accord with the necessities of the war.

In addition to complicating the critical manpower problem, these restrictions will force the induction of large numbers of men with dependents and others engaged in vital war industries. They will also force us to assign men to combat units who are not physically equipped to meet the rigors of active warfare.

For months the War Department has worked on strategic plans, which are based upon a definite troop and replacement basis. The restrictions referred to will seriously affect these plans, to a degree which I do not believe is generally understood. I most earnestly hope that the Congress will not hamper us at this critical period. I am more interested in giving adequate training to our young men than almost any other individual in this country, because I am fully aware of the peril of employing partially trained troops, and I am in a position of the greatest responsibility in this matter.

Faithfully yours,

G. C. MARSHALL,  
Chief of Staff.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point and to quote from General Pershing on this proposition of sending men overseas without adequate training.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, one of the worst blunders we could make would be to send these 18- and 19-year-old boys into combat without giving them at least a year's training.

We remember too well the tragedies of the last war, when men, even grown men, were sent into foreign combat without adequate training. With all deference to General Marshall, whom I admire very much, I wish to quote from Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of our overseas forces in the last war, on this very subject. On page 278 of volume 2 of his memoirs, General Pershing says:

Among our troops recently arrived there was a serious lack of training in the use of the rifle. It seemed inexcusable to send over men who were deficient in this very elementary step in preparation, even though there may not have been time to train them otherwise. The idea apparently prevailed at home that three months' instruction was sufficient, but it was never conceded by me that this was anything like adequate. Even though the shipment of troops was much more rapid than was ever expected, making it often necessary to send units whether their personnel was trained or untrained, some instruction in the use of the rifle should have been given.

It is bad enough to draft these teenage boys at all, but to do so without guaranteeing them at least 1 year's training before sending them into foreign combat is to me unthinkable.

It is said that Napoleon in one of his campaigns wrote back to Paris to send him men and not to send any more boys.

In the words of Jefferson Davis, let us not grind the seed corn of the Republic by stripping our farms of these young boys and then sending them to the battlefronts of the world without adequate training, as was done in the last war, according to the words of General Pershing which I have just quoted.

I hope my motion is adopted.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, the following points are pertinent in a discussion as to the effect which the restrictions imposed by the O'Daniel amendment will have on the Army, the Nation, and the war effort:

THERE IS A GREAT DIFFERENCE IN THE TIME INVOLVED IN THE TRAINING OF AN INDIVIDUAL AND THE TRAINING OF A UNIT

A division is a team and must have experience working together as a team. The artillery must be taught not to fire on the infantry. The staff and command system must be trained to work smoothly. The kinks must be taken out of the supply and communication agencies.

If team training is complete, it is not necessary that any particular individual or group in the division have a year's training because experience in combat has indicated that sizable proportions of individuals can be assimilated by units without the efficiency of the unit as a

whole deteriorating. Also a sizable proportion of Army units are nondivisional and technical in nature. The team training of these units can be completed in a much shorter time than that required for a division.

THE RESTRICTION WHICH GREAT BRITAIN HAS PUT ON 18-YEAR-OLDS IS NOT PERTINENT TO OUR PROBLEM

One complication of the situation is the restriction which England has placed on movement of 18-year-olds overseas. England's situation in this matter is entirely different from ours. A sizable number of 18-year-olds in England are entering the R. A. F. and these restrictions do not apply to flights over Europe which with the hazards involved nullify the restriction. Also, the British Isles themselves are a potential front line at any time and continuously subject to invasion. It is advantageous to keep the younger and more vigorous men employed at that critical spot.

ASIDE FROM THE TREMENDOUS ADMINISTRATIVE BURDENS INVOLVED, THESE RESTRICTIONS WILL DISRUPT OUR PLANNED EMPLOYMENT OF UNITS FOR CONTEMPLATED OPERATIONS

Consider the case of a division which was activated 6 months ago. It has been training as a unit and in the judgment of the War Department will be ready for combat in another 6 months. There invariably exist in units of this kind a number of vacancies which may run into the thousands. They may be due to normal attrition, to the furnishing of cadres, or due to transfers to fill up another division scheduled for imminent movement overseas. The latter procedure is what the War Department is trying to stop. At any rate, there are, say, a thousand vacancies which must be filled if the division is to continue its training.

Where are the men to come from to complete the strength of this division? The logical source is the group which has just completed 3 months' training at a replacement training center. Suppose a large proportion are 18-year-olds and we assigned them to this particular division. The new men are a small proportion; they join units filled, comparatively speaking, with veterans. Within a week they learn tricks that it would have taken months to learn were they on their own in a division of recruits. They join a going concern, and being younger are more adaptable. Suppose this division continues its training for another 6 months and is ready to go overseas. The division must be lined up, all records examined, and a compilation made to see who has served 365 days and who has not. The division has had a year but some of its members have had only 9 months' service, and under the present limitations imposed on us the 18-year-olds have to be transferred out and the division finds itself exactly as it was 6 months ago with the same number of vacancies. In effect it has marked time for 6 months.

An alternate proposal, of course, would have been to assign older men to this particular division. However, the Army already has too many older men and it is the young men who are wanted. It is the older men that the War Department is trying to get rid of. And instead of

being able to utilize American manpower to its best advantage, the War Department is particularly restricted because of a group which has had perhaps 11 but not the 12 months' training required by law.

One of the principal reasons the War Department especially desired the 18- and 19-year-old men was to stop the steadily rising average age in our trained divisions. The imposition of the proposed restriction will aggravate rather than correct this condition, since the only source of men from which we can fill existing units, that must be employed before the expiration of a year's time, will be from the older men now being inducted, and whose induction would necessarily continue.

Under this restriction these men cannot be used in the ground echelons of the Army Air Forces combat groups which comprise 75 percent of the air forces overseas. If we are to continue to build up our air forces in overseas theaters, many older men must be stripped from the training establishment in the United States at a time when our pilot and combat crew training program is already under a most severe strain. This heavy turn-over might very well cause the collapse of the Air Forces training structure with disastrous results to our air effort.

A PARADOXICAL EFFECT OF THESE RESTRICTIONS WILL BE THAT SOME MEMBERS OF THE ARMY WILL BE GIVEN MORE TRAINING IN THE UNITED STATES THAN IS NECESSARY

When the 18-year-olds are assigned to divisions they will join trained cadres composed of men who have been in the service some time. The members of these cadres are picked for their qualifications and in most instances have had a year or possibly a year and a half's service when the new division is activated. The cadres are made up of men available for combat and they form the nucleus of the new division. By the time the 18-year-olds in the new division have completed a year's training, a portion of the division will have completed two or two and a half year's training, and although the division may well have been capable of moving overseas prior to the completion of the year, both the 18-year-olds and the experienced soldiers must remain in the United States. With respect to the experienced soldiers, this means that the men who need the training the least will get the most. When spread all over the Army this requirement now imposed by pending legislation will involve thousands of men and will slow up the rate at which we can use our effectives for offensive operations.

THESE RESTRICTIONS WILL INEVITABLY RESULT IN AN INEFFICIENT USE OF OUR PERSONNEL

Consider a 19-year-old technician—a radioman, for example. He gets his basic training which has given him the fundamentals of soldiering. The signal unit to which he is assigned has been in existence and is scheduled to be moved to a location where the possibilities of physical combat with the enemy are remote. After 6 months' service he is ready to go overseas and he would be in what we would consider a safe locality. His unit needs him, and he has the qualifications, but because he has not served a



year, he is left behind. The Army then has to find another unit which has a vacancy for a man of his qualifications and yet will not leave before his year is up. If no such unit exists, it has to do something with him, and an expert radio technician may end up wielding a pick and shovel. In other words, the War Department will not be able to assign these men where their talents can best be utilized. There are many nondivisional technical units in the Army which do not require a year's training before they can be sent overseas. In other words, their unit training can be shortened tremendously because of their size and the nature of their duties, which often involve service in rear areas. The utilization of these small units overseas would be tremendously restricted if any of the 18-year-olds were assigned to them. Consequently, it may become impracticable to use the technicians that are inducted among the 18-year-olds.

A similar situation exists with regard to other nondivisional units, such as general service engineers whose work is essentially individual, or a truck company for which many men have adequate experience when inducted. In such units the year's team training necessary for a division is not required. Many of the units of this nature are necessary for air base maintenance units and there is no necessity whatsoever for its members having a year's training.

Many men who have natural aptitudes for such relatively secure assignments as motor mechanics, clerical workers, electricians, and so forth, would nevertheless of necessity have to be assigned to combat units to carry a rifle or fire a machine gun. This not only prevents the most efficient use of the man and his natural aptitudes and abilities, but reduces his own opportunities to render maximum service. It will, in most cases, expose him eventually to far greater hazards than he would otherwise have encountered.

THE REQUIREMENT THAT 18- AND 19-YEAR-OLDS CANNOT LEAVE THE UNITED STATES IS NOT CONSISTENT WITH THE INTENT OF THE RESTRICTION

It very often becomes desirable to send units to overseas bases at which immediate combat is not anticipated and where they can complete their training. For instance, there are thousands of troops in Hawaii, various island bases in the Caribbean, in Iceland, and in Newfoundland. Although they are fulfilling a very definite mission, they need not have the year's training before they leave the United States and can complete their training overseas. Their movement to these bases is often necessary on short notice because of our critical limitation in shipping or to vacate urgently needed housing in the United States. These movements have a particular advantage because these troops are able to finish their training in the climate and terrain in which they will probably operate.

The fact that a man is stationed in the United States does not make his service safer. For instance, the Army annual death rate in the United States is run-

ning about 2.15 per thousand; in Iceland, it is 1.62 per thousand, a substantially lower figure. The death rate among Army troops in Bermuda is about half that of the United States, but yet under these restrictions the War Department could not send a soldier in combat units to Bermuda until he had had a year's training in the United States. The absurdity of the present restrictions as passed by the Senate is indicated by the fact that the War Department could not send a man to Puerto Rico where to date the principal hazard has been sunburn, but it can take an 18-year-old boy who has been in the service for 1 day, fly him to Alaska and put him in action against the Japs without any training at all. Also, under these restrictions troops in this category could not be moved into either Canada or Mexico in case of an emergency.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO DECIDE WHEN TROOPS SHOULD BE SENT OVERSEAS

The Army is the only agency competent to judge whether or not the soldier's training has reached the point where he is competent to engage in combat. The War Department is faced with the responsibility of conducting operations and it would negate all efforts if men were sent into combat before they were suitably trained. In other words, the War Department would be the most reluctant of all to send a man in combat before the proper time.

THESE RESTRICTIONS WILL PREVENT US FROM BUILDING UP AN IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE POWERFUL STRIKING FORCE CAPABLE OF TAKING QUICK ADVANTAGE OF ANY STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITY WHICH MIGHT ARISE

Military history is replete with examples where unexpected opportunities have arisen for decisive action which was not taken because of failure to provide a powerful exploiting force or other means. The Germans' first use of gas in 1915 at Ypres, the British first tank attack at Cambrai in 1917, and the German failure to follow up Dunkerque are examples.

This country should be able to take quick advantage of any opportunity which may arise to bring the war to an unexpected close. There must be built up in this country a powerful force poised for swift and decisive action in any theater. If the War Department is hampered by legislative restrictions, it cannot build up such a force, and even were it available, the restrictions would delay its employment, possibly at a critical phase of the war.

THESE RESTRICTIONS WILL COMPLICATE TREMENDOUSLY OUR PRESENT NATION-WIDE MANPOWER PROBLEM

Regardless of new legislation, the War Department must go ahead and expand the Army into a force that can be used in accordance with present commitments or as the necessities of the situation dictate. The 18- to 19-year-olds will have to be inducted in addition to other quotas, which would probably mean that 500,000 additional men would have to be inducted in 1943. This will mean—

First. That large numbers of farmers, defense workers, and so forth, will have

to be called with the attendant disorganization of industry.

Second. We will have to continue calling the older men with dependents, which is exactly what we do not wish to do.

Third. It will be impracticable to carry out our present plans for releasing many of the older men.

IF THESE RESTRICTIONS ARE IMPOSED ON THE WAR DEPARTMENT, IT MAY WELL ESTABLISH A PRINCIPLE WHICH WILL RESULT IN THE LOSS OF THE WAR

Perhaps the most devastating effect of this proposal is that it ties the Army's hands in time of war. Every resource, every bit of ingenuity, every bit of native ability which exists in the United States is going to be necessary in order to win this war.

With the shortage in shipping, the tremendous length of the line of communications, the colossal logistic requirements of warfare today, any factor large or small which in any way adds to present difficulties, is a menace to the security of this Nation.

One-third of our divisions—all of the new ones to be created in 1943—and many of their supporting combat and service units will be frozen under this restriction. Our enemies will not be so remiss as to fail to calculate the effect of this amendment on our combat capabilities. It will be a source of great comfort to them to know that one-third of our ground combat strength can be discounted for at least another year.

In a measure this limitation sets the Army back 2 years in the war effort. It sets it back to the restrictions which were placed on the utilization of our soldiers by the original Selective Service Act. At that time the Nation was at peace and although the War and Navy Departments realized the precariousness of our position, they had to go ahead while their hands were shackled with legislative restrictions. It is easy to recall the involved administrative difficulties while planning the movement of a comparatively small number of men to Iceland, a movement which has been of critical importance to us ever since.

Also, 3 months before Pearl Harbor a measure to prevent the disintegration of the Army was passed by one vote.

There is more to this particular proviso than meets the eye. The big matter at stake is whether the War Department is to be permitted to operate this war on the basis of efficiency or drag along beset with restrictions imposed by particular groups. Public sentiment on the War Department's proposal appears to be about evenly divided. The parents of 18-year-old boys bitterly attack the proposal. The other half, which consists principally of wives and relatives of the older men, think the proposal is fine because it will mean that these older men will be released from the Army.

Both groups are motivated purely by the way the issue affects themselves. The fate of this Nation is at stake and the War Department cannot be expected to wage a successful war against such unrelenting and ruthless enemies as the Germans and Japanese if handicapped by unreasonable limitations and restrictions.

WITH WARFARE AS IT IS BEING FOUGHT TODAY IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DEFINE "ACTUAL COMBAT DUTY"

The development and use of the airplane has made the entire world a combat zone. It is possible that troops stationed in the United States would become immediately involved in "combat duty" in the event of an air raid. During the present war everyone is potentially on combat duty wherever he is. This even extends to civilians who perform air-raid functions, demolition clearing functions, etc. It is thus impossible to define combat duty and any attempt to do so would involve the War Department in a hopeless entanglement of technicalities. Under this restriction an 18-year-old radio operator in the crew of an airplane could not fly off the United States shore in an antisubmarine patrol until he has had 1 year's training.

THE IMPOSITION OF THESE RESTRICTIONS WILL VERY PROBABLY RESULT IN GREATER CASUALTIES AMONG THE 18- 19-YEAR-OLD GROUP

The only practical way in which we could handle the 18- and 19-year-olds under this proposed restriction would be to concentrate them in units earmarked as not available for overseas service until 1944. Since the only such units that we could practically employ for this would be new combat divisions, this would mean that we must assign practically all of these men to combat divisions, irrespective of their aptitudes, education, occupational skill, and so forth, thus practically nullifying the very thorough classification system now in use. The effect of this procedure would be to give us many divisions composed almost entirely of 18- and 19-year-old men, instead of leavening the experience and stability of older units with the qualities of youth. Although they will, in a measure, be elite divisions, it can be expected that these young divisions when committed to combat will suffer losses unduly heavy because of the natural daring of youth and the lack of the leavening of older men who furnish steadiness and experience. On the other hand, battle casualties and other losses in forces now overseas or to go overseas must be supplied for the next year from the older age groups—from married men and men with dependents. Instead of these older units being revitalized with tough, enthusiastic young soldiers their battle efficiency will be depreciated.

THE IMPOSITION OF THESE RESTRICTIONS WILL ACTUALLY WORK AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THE GROUPS THEY ARE DESIGNED TO PROTECT AND WILL REDUCE THEIR OPPORTUNITIES IN THE ARMY

The officer candidate schools must produce officers for existing units, as well as for new units being activated. Since existing units must be shipped overseas according to a planned program, we could not send the 18- and 19-year-old men in any large numbers to the candidate schools and use up facilities that must provide officers for units moving overseas and for units already overseas. The proposed restriction would, therefore, greatly curtail promotion opportunities for these young men and would deny us their services as officers for a considerably longer period than is, in many cases, necessary.

A high percentage of our enlisted personnel is sent to technical schools where they obtain training not only of value to the Army but that will be of inestimable value to the men when they return to civil life. This technical training provides probably the greatest opportunity for advancement in noncommissioned grades. The new divisions, in which the 18- and 19-year-olds would have to be concentrated, use probably the smallest proportion of these technically trained men than any other type organization. The effect of the restriction in this instance also would deprive these men of the opportunity for valuable technical training and would greatly reduce their promotion opportunities.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, when this matter was before the House I voted for the provision that would have provided that 18- and 19-year-old boys would have at least 1 year's military training before they would be sent into foreign service. I am still of that opinion, and for that reason I shall vote for the Rankin motion to instruct the conferees to support the Senate amendment which provides for this training.

I also voted in the House to omit the 18-year-old boys from the draft at this time, but that provision was defeated in the House and is not before us today.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, another solemn moment in the life of a Congressman has arrived, a moment when we are called upon to vote on the question of whether the 18- and 19-year-old youth of America shall be drafted by the Army to fight on foreign soil. A person is better qualified by reason of training and experience, regardless of what the job may be, or the age of the person, and this is particularly true of boys 18 and 19 years of age. After all, a youth is only a boy until he has reached his twentieth birthday. Certainly a year's military training in college or the Army would much better fit a boy for warfare at home or abroad, where he would be 3,000 to 1,200 miles away from home and family.

On October 30, 1940, Mr. Roosevelt made his famous promise in a speech at Boston, Mass., and I quote from that speech:

And while I am talking to you, fathers and mothers, I give you one more assurance. I have said this before, and I shall say it again, and again, and again. Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars.

Well, today I may say that if the 18- and 19-year-olds must be sent to foreign countries, it is our responsibility to see that they are given proper and adequate training. We should give them every protection we possibly can, and the best thing we can do for their protection and ours as well is to see that they are trained and properly qualified for combat service. Let us have no more inductions today and overseas tomorrow. We should benefit by the lessons we learned in this regard in World War No. 1.

Let me quote General Marshall in his testimony:

If he is a replacement—meaning replacing a casualty for some reason or another—in a trained unit, we could start him toward an active theater with fair efficiency at the end of 3 or 4 months, plus the time necessary to get him to the theater. If it is a new unit

being organized, then a minimum of 12 months is necessary; the Germans take 24 months.

Let me quote Senator GILLETTE, of Iowa:

In 1918 I received orders to have a group of junior officers to train 1,800 newly inducted draft men and to have them ready for embarkation in 3 weeks' time to send to France. We did that.

Let me quote Senator JOHNSON of California:

In New Zealand on July 22, 1942, 18-year-old boys were called, but they are not sent overseas until they are 21. They are kept in camps and trained until they are 21.

In Canada men between the ages of 19 and 45 are subject to service, but Canada is actually calling men only 19 to 40 and only single men. Nineteen-year-old men were not called until about the end of September, and Canada is not now taking 18-year-old boys.

After deliberation and plenty of meditation, I shall vote to give the 18- and 19-year-old youths of our land a year's training before they be sent abroad.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. RANKIN.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi and Mr. ANDREWS) there were ayes 40 and noes 178.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER (after counting). Thirty-four Members have arisen; not a sufficient number.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees: Mr. MAY, Mr. THOMASON, Mr. HARTER, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. SHORT.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD in connection with my remarks on the extension of the draft act, the letter received from General Marshall.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD, in connection with the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. RANKIN], to instruct the conferees, a short statement covering this motion.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an English translation of the address of President Roosevelt delivered in French to the French people; second to insert an English translation of the statement broadcast by General Eisenhower to the French people; and third, to insert an English translation of the joint American-British declaration regarding the present activities in north Africa.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.



Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a speech I made over the radio recently.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### LOVE STORIES AND THE WAR EFFORT

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, a week ago the people of the United States demanded that we give full support to the war effort. Last Saturday morning in the New York Herald Tribune there was a 2-column release by the Office of War Information to the effect that they were going to train 30,000,000 American people to write love stories. Is it not time that agencies of the Government stopped fooling away the people's money and got behind the war effort instead of impeding it?

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to insert therein a communication I desire to call to the attention of the membership.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(Mr. FULMER, Mr. COLE, Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts, and Mr. BURDICK asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the Record.)

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a letter from the President of the United States to His Eminence, Cardinal Dougherty, together with addresses by the Right Reverend Monsignor J. Carroll McCormick, chancellor of the archdiocese of Philadelphia, and the Right Reverend Monsignor John J. Bonner, diocesan superintendent of schools in Philadelphia at a solemn pontifical mass in the city of Philadelphia for victory for our armed forces. The celebrant was the Most Reverend George L. Leech, bishop of Harrisburg.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on three subjects and to include therein correspondence with the Washington Post, and other matters.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a magazine article by Eduard C. Lindman.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

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Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a recent radio address.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in two instances, one concerning peanuts and one concerning Thanksgiving.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a letter from Hon. James A. Farley.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MANSFIELD] may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the Record and include an address by Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Robins, Assistant Chief of Engineers, United States Army, before the Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas at Harlingen, Tex., on October 31, 1942.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KLEBERG]?

There was no objection.

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Speaker, I further ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include an address by the Honorable J. J. MANSFIELD, chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, read to the delegates present at the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, held at Harlingen, Tex., on October 31, 1942.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KLEBERG]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a copy of a letter I have written today to Leon Henderson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

There was no objection.

(Mr. HOLLAND asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Record.)

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record in two instances: One, to include a poem appearing in the New York Times by Mr. Arslinger of the Library of Congress; and, two, a statement on motion pictures

and the war, published in the New York Times of today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record on gas rationing in Michigan.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and also to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. LEA addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House for 20 minutes on Tuesday next after the disposition of business on the Speaker's table and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN]?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

(Mr. PADDOCK asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Record.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record on the subject of prohibition.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow after disposition of matters on the Speaker's table and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, after disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] may address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of all legislative business tomorrow and after any special orders

heretofore entered. I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. STEVENSON (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), indefinitely, on account of sickness in family.

To Mr. DIES, indefinitely, on account of death in family.

To Mr. LeCOMPTE (at the request of Mr. GWYNNE), for 1 week, on account of illness.

To Mr. DINGELL (at the request of Mr. RABAUT), indefinitely, on account of sickness.

To Mr. FLANNAGAN (at the request of Mr. BLAND), for 1 day, on account of official business.

To Mr. OLIVER (at the request of Mr. BLAND), indefinitely, on account of official business.

To Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts, for 1 day, on account of illness in family.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 7491. An act to provide for the granting of rights-of-way for pipe lines for petroleum and petroleum products and for telephone and/or telegraph lines along and across certain parkway land in the District of Columbia; and

H. R. 7621. An act to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, November 10, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1986. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting the report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the month of August 1942, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. R. 7762. A bill to facilitate, to the extent required for the effective prosecution of the war, the free movement of persons, property, and information into and out of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KLEBERG:

H. R. 7763. A bill to preserve certain drawback rights upon the exportation of sugar

products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NICHOLS:

H. R. 7764. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to further regulate the operation and navigation of aircraft using the navigable air space overlying the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KLEBERG:

H. Res. 567. Resolution to amend section II of House Resolution 125, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended by House Resolution 403, Seventy-seventh Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 568. Resolution providing an additional \$50,000 for the Select Committee to Investigate Air Accidents; to the Committee on Accounts.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most gracious and merciful Lord, we pray that we may grow into that higher life in which our hearts go out lovingly to our fellow men with all the tender ties of friendship, human and divine. We rejoice that hope is strong and faith dare not be weak for the earth is Thine and truth and justice shall never have a sunset. We pray that we may be men and women of God, repeating words which Thou hast said, reflecting the life which Thou hast shown, being only—"Broken lights of Thee, and Thou O Lord art more than they."

We praise Thee that Thou has unveiled the face of that One who is the world's supreme guide and teacher, the ideal of all that is best and the revelation of all that is truest in the breast of divine love. For love's sweet sake give guidance and counsel, leading us to stoop and toil with patient hands to clothe others with our thought and sympathy, lifting the shield above the shrinking sufferers. With tireless zeal may we plan and labor for the unfortunate and for the children of the unhappy poor. Oh, grant that we may never use our superior power or position to thrust back, but may honor and truth sanctify all our works. In our dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Acting President pro tempore had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of Commerce.
3. Department of the Navy.

#### THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the United States marines fighting our cause on distant battlefields today are inspired by events of the past as well as the present. They are the possessors of a proud tradition which had its inception with the beginning of American freedom in 1775.

On November 10, 1775, a Corps of Marines was authorized by the Continental Congress. Today the Nation joins the Marine Corps in observing the one hundred and sixty-seventh anniversary of that birth.

During these 167 years, American marines have distinguished themselves in action throughout the world. As the shore arm of the Navy, or serving on land with the Army, and now winging through the skies, the marines have gained honor and respect for the United States wherever they have gone.

The Marine Corps tradition of victory began in the early days of the Revolutionary War when a detachment of the new sea fighters landed at New Providence and captured Forts Montague and Nassau. The victory was an important one, for the prize taken was a large store of ammunition and equipment.

With Washington on land and with John Paul Jones at sea, the marines continued to add their share of heroism to the victories that set America free.

At Derna, Tripoli, in 1805, the marines raised the first American flag ever to fly over an Old World fortress. They had taken an active and courageous part in the difficult task of conquering the Barbary pirates who had made the Mediterranean a death trap for American citizens and ships.

In 1812, when the *Constitution* defeated the *Guerriere*, the marines were in the thick of the fight. Carrying on their tradition of fighting on land as well as at sea, they gained praise for action with General Dearborn and with General Jackson at New Orleans.

Through the Mexican War and the Civil War the marines carried forward their tradition of victory. At the same time they were doing their part in important missions undertaken by the Navy. Detachments of marines formed part of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan when he opened the doors to the Mikado's realm in 1854.

Guantanamo Bay was the scene of the marines' major achievement during the Spanish War. There they led an attack that cleared the enemy from the vicinity of the bay so that it might be used as a base for successful action against the Spanish Fleet in nearby waters.

In 1917 and 1918 the Fourth and Fifth Brigades of Marines established traditions of sacrifice and victory that can never die. Especially in the Chateau Thierry, the Aisne-Marne, and the Meuse-Argonne offensives did they fight so valiantly that not only their own